

# REPORT

## ON

# INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

## FOR THE

### Week ending the 8th April 1916.

### CONTENTS.

PAGE.	PAGE.
<b>I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>	
Nil.	
<b>II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.</b>	
<b>(a)—Police—</b>	
"Police reform" ... .. 489	
The Defence of India Act ... .. ib.	
The editor of the <i>Albalagh</i> on the order served on him under the Defence of India Act ... .. ib.	
"Where should he go after all?" ... .. 490	
Maulvi Abul Kalam Azad and the Bengal Government ... .. ib.	
"Change of residence of an interned person" ... .. ib.	
Why do men from Bankura go to Assam? ... .. ib.	
"Persecution of Bengalis at Balasore" ... .. ib.	
Ditto ditto ... .. ib.	
Surveillance over Bengalis outside Bengal ... .. 491	
Fire Brigade ... .. ib.	
"Motor-car accident" ... .. ib.	
Auction stalls in Calcutta ... .. ib.	
"Disgrace to Khaira" ... .. ib.	
<b>(b)—Working of the Courts—</b>	
Nil.	
<b>(c)—Jails—</b>	
Nil.	
<b>(d)—Education—</b>	
"Circulation of the Governor's speech" ... .. 491	
Female education and Government ... .. ib.	
"The Sanskrit Board" ... .. ib.	
"The Calcutta University" ... .. 492	
Changes in the Calcutta University ... .. 493	
"Bengali students and Rabindra Nath" ... .. ib.	
"An appeal for justice" ... .. ib.	
An educational circular in Chittagong ... .. ib.	
"Punishment of students in Madras" ... .. ib.	
<b>(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—</b>	
Water ! Water !! Water !!! ... .. 494	
Water scarcity ... .. ib.	
"Railways and malaria" ... .. ib.	
"An insult to self-government" ... .. ib.	
<b>(f)—Questions affecting the Land—</b>	
"Settlement imbroglio" ... .. 494	
<b>(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—</b>	
"A complaint of partiality"—Supply of wages to coalmines ... .. 495	
<b>(h)—General—</b>	
"What a novel aspect is this?" ... .. 495	
The recent All-India address to Lord Hardinge ... .. 497	
Disappointing praise ... .. ib.	
"The language of the despatch" ... .. 498	
"Wild hopes" ... .. ib.	
"Lord Hardinge and self-government" ... .. ib.	
Ditto ditto ... .. ib.	
Lord Hardinge and autonomy ... .. ib.	
Time for autonomy ... .. 499	
"Grief at the shattering of hopes" ... .. ib.	
Lord Hardinge ... .. ib.	
"About Delhi" ... .. 500	
"Why we have said this" ... .. 501	
"Harsh words at the time of departure" ... .. 502	
Ditto ditto ... .. 503	
Lord Hardinge and Bengalis ... .. ib.	
Lord Hardinge ... .. ib.	
The last speech of Lord Hardinge in the Council ... .. 504	
"Mr. Chaulbal's politeness" ... .. ib.	
The industrial development of India ... .. ib.	
The Industrial Commission ... .. ib.	
"Indian industries" ... .. ib.	
"Industries and the Government" ... .. ib.	
"No end of deliberation" ... .. 505	
The hill exodus expenditure of the various Indian Governments ... .. ib.	
Representation of the agricultural interest in the Legislative Council ... .. ib.	
"Communal representation" ... .. ib.	
"The income-tax" ... .. ib.	
Poverty of India and the cost of administration ... .. ib.	
Abuse of power by the United Provinces Government ... .. 506	
Anglo-Indians and the army ... .. ib.	
A Deputy Inspector of Schools insulted by some volunteers ... .. ib.	
"Punishment for cow-killing" ... .. ib.	
"Zulum of chaprasis" ... .. ib.	
Condition of indentured coolies ... .. ib.	
"Wanted equal treatment" ... .. 507	
Three Bengalis in Fort William ... .. ib.	



212: 10 21 .OH

### III.—LEGISLATION.

"Prohibition of smoking" ...

### IV.—NATIVE STATES.

Nil.

### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

"Drought" ...

PAGE.

507

PAGE.

JAITHSIRHOD

### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The proof of India's loyalty	...	507
Bengalis in the army	...	508
Ditto	...	ib.
The reward for services rendered	...	ib.
Indians in the French army	...	ib.
The situation on all the fronts	...	ib.
The war of thirteen armies	...	ib.
After Verdun	...	509
"Perhaps the shock is over"	...	510
Europe, Asia and Africa (No. 1)	...	ib.
Europe, Asia, Africa (No. 2)—Persia	...	ib.
Will a treaty of peace be signed?	...	511
Calcutta and Lord Chelmsford	...	ib.



## PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

## List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st October 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Assamese.</i>					
1	"Banhi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
<i>Bengali.</i>					
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	"At-Islam" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Akram Kham ...	500
4	"Alochana" (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Mahesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	200
7	"Antapur" (P)...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	1,000
8	"Archana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
9	"Arghya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	700
10	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
11	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
12	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
13	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca,	1,000
14	"Baidya Sanjivani" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Upendra Nath Vaidyaratna, Hindu Baidya ; age about 52 years.	500
15	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	Surendra Mohan Adhikary ...	500
16	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Monthly ...	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
17	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	J. M. B. Duncan ...	5,500
18	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years.	700
19	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 57 years.	150
20	"Bangal Mahila" (P) ...	.....	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	.....
21	"Bangali" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	4,000
22	"Bangaratna" (N) ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	400
23	"Bangayasi" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 years.	19,000
24	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years	453
25	"Barisal Hitalshi" (N)	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
26	" <b>Basumati</b> " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
27	" <b>Banddha Baudhu</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purnananda Swami, age 32 years.	750
28	" <b>Bhakti</b> " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
29	" <b>Bharat Laxmi</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Raddha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
30	" <b>Bharati</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years.	1,700
31	" <b>Bharatmahila</b> " ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srimati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years.	450
32	" <b>Bhisak Darpan</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
33	" <b>Bharatbarsa</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyabhusan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
34	" <b>Bidushak</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
35	" <b>Bijnan</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
36	" <b>Bikrampur</b> " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
37	" <b>Birbhum Varta</b> " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
38	" <b>Birbhumi</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
39	" <b>Birbhum Vasi</b> " (N) ...	Rampur Hat ...	Weekly ...	Tara Sundar Mukherji ...	700
40	" <b>Brahman Samaj</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkandhi...	1,000
41	" <b>Brahma Vadi</b> " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
42	" <b>Brahma Vidya</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
43	" <b>Burdwan Sanjivani</b> " (N). ...	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
44	" <b>Byabasay O Baniya</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prosad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
45	" <b>Chabhis Pargana Vartavaha</b> " (N). ...	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
46	" <b>Charu Mihir</b> " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
47	" <b>Chhatra</b> " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
48	" <b>Chikitsa Prakas</b> " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
49	" <b>Chikitsa Sammilani</b> " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
50	" <b>Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan</b> " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
51	" <b>Chinsura Vartavaha</b> " (N). ...	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
52	" <b>Dainik Chandrika</b> " (N). ...	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Panchcowri Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	4,000



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
53	" <b>Dainik Basumatī</b> " (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
54	" <b>Dacca Prakash</b> " (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
55	" <b>Darsak</b> " (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin; age about 40 years.	2,000
56	" <b>Dharma-o-Karma</b> " (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
57	" <b>Dharma Tatva</b> " (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
58	" <b>Dharma Pracharak</b> " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	2,000
59	" <b>Diamond Harbour Hitaishi</b> " (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya; age 54 years.	2,500
60	" <b>Dhruba</b> " (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	400
61	" <b>Education Gazette</b> " (N)	Chinsura	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin; age 25 years.	1,500
62	" <b>Faridpur Hitaishini</b> " (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya; age about 78 years.	900
63	" <b>Galpa Lahari</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	2,000
64	" <b>Gambhira</b> " (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 35 years.	300
65	" <b>Gaud-duta</b> " (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
66	" <b>Grihastha</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Das, Kayastha; age 57 years.	3,000
67	" <b>Hakim</b> " (P)	Do.	Do.	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan; age 32 years.	500
68	" <b>Sri Ganranga Sevaka</b> " (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 57 years.	500
69	" <b>Hare School Magazine</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Harendra Lal Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha	500
70	" <b>Hindu Ranjika</b> " (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan; age 41 years.	290
71	" <b>Hindu Sakha</b> " (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
72	" <b>Hitavadi</b> " (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	37,000
73	" <b>Islam-Rabi</b> " (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Muslim; age about 34 years.	700
74	" <b>Jagat-Jyoti</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist; age 57 years.	700
75	" <b>Jagaran</b> " (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
76	" <b>Jahannabi</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin; age 31 years.	600
77	" <b>Jangipur Samoad</b> " (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100
78	" <b>Janmabhumi</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 31 years.	300



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
79	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Weekly ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
80	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
81	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	1,500
82	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	2,000
83	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	350
84	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	300
85	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
86	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	150
87	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years.	500
88	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	500
89	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	750
90	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	350
91	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
92	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh ; age about 35 years.	1,000
93	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years.	500
94	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	500
95	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	400
96	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 60 years.	200
97	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years ...	500
98	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibartia.	300
99	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
100	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
101	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	1,500
102	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
103	"Manasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	2,000
104	"Mandarmala" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years.	400
105	"Marmabani" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray ...	3,500



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
106	" <b>Medini Sandhab</b> " (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
107	" <b>Midnapore Hitalshi</b> " (N).	Do.	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
108	" <b>Moslem Hitalshi</b> " (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
109	" <b>Muhammadi</b> " (N)	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
110	" <b>Mukul</b> " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
111	" <b>Murshidabad Hitalshi</b> " (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
112	" <b>Nabagraha Prasanga</b> " (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
113	" <b>Nandini</b> " (P)	Howrah	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
114	" <b>Natya Mandir</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	700
115	" <b>Narayan</b> " (P)	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
116	" <b>Nava Vanga</b> " (N)	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
117	" <b>Nayak</b> " (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banarji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	200
118	" <b>Navya Bharat</b> " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
119	" <b>Nihar</b> " (N)	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
120	" <b>Nirjhar</b> " (P)...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Prish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
121	" <b>Noakhali Sammilani</b> " (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	400
122	" <b>Pabna Hitalshi</b> " (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
123	" <b>Pakshik Patrika</b> " (P)	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
124	" <b>Pallivasi</b> " (N)	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
125	" <b>Pallivarta</b> " (N)	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
126	" <b>Pantha</b> " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji	800
127	" <b>Pataka</b> " (P)	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
128	" <b>Pataka</b> " (P)	Barisal	Quarterly	Rev. J. D. Raw	500
129	" <b>Prabhini</b> "	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
130	" <b>Prachar</b> " (P)	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
131	" <b>Praja Bandhu</b> " (N)	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
132	" <b>Prajapati</b> " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar	1,500



No	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
133	"Prantayasi" (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Joges Chandra Chowdhari, Brahmin	800
134	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 44 years.	715
135	"Pratijna" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	500
136	"Pratikal" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 67 years.	506
137	"Pratima" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
138	"Prativasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
139	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 56 years.	5,000
140	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	300
141	"Rahasya Prakash" (P)	Do.	Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 34 years.	300
142	"Rajdut" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 32 years.	700
143	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
144	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika." (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
145	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol	Weekly	Abdul Latif ; age 35 years ; Muhammadan.	783
146	"Rayat" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Naziruddin Ahmad, Mussalman ; age about 34 years.	900
147	"Sabuj Patra" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 40 years.	500
148	"Sahitya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 47 years.	3,000
149	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 50 years.	2,800
150	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 61 years.	500
151	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	1,300
152	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kshetra Mohan Gupta	300
153	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 35 years.	450
154	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Satish Chandra Roy	300
155	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 61 years.	About 1,000
156	"Sammilan" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
157	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 42 years.	300
158	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	N. J. Basu, M.A.	400
159	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	3,000
160	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others	6,000



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
161	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
162	"Sansodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
163	"Santosh" (P) ..	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Mohim Ch , Chakdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	500
164	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
165	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Surendra Sasi Dutta; age 35 years ...	300
166	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years ...	200
167	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
168	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	8,000
169	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
170	"Silpa-o-Suhitya" (P) ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Netai Chand Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 36 years.	350
171	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M.A., B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
172	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	125
173	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
174	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
175	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
176	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
177	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
178	"Sri Balshnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
179	"Sri Sri Gauranga Sebak" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Lalit Mohan Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin, age about 58 years.	400
180	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P).	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, age 56 years	150
181	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat ...	Do. ...	Satya Nath Biswas ...	300
182	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnab ; age 32 years.	600
183	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya age 32 years.	1,200
184	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
185	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
186	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Sanyal ...	500
187	"Suhrit" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
188	"Suhrid" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jatindra Mohan Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 37 years.	300



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
189	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Monthly ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years	300
190	"Swaruakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shree, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500
191	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
192	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli ; age 33 years.	600
193	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 37 years.	300
194	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	700
195	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Fortnightly ...	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo ; age 43 years.	500
196	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Kali Charan Basu ; age about 42 years.	600
197	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo ; age 53 years.	300
198	"Theatre" (N) <sup>o</sup> ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin ; age about 30 years.	800
199	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya ; age 43 years.	1,250
200	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
201	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha ...	Do. ...	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	100
202	"Tripura Hitaisi" (N) ...	Comilla ...	Weekly ...	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
203	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta ..	Monthly ...	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 34 years.	150
204	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
205	"United Trade Gazette" (P)	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
206	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 27 years.	100
207	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others	1,000
208	"Vartavaha" (N) ...	Banaghat ...	Weekly ...	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	415
209	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
210	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 53 years.	700
211	"Viswadut" (N) ...	Howrah ...	Weekly ...	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	2,000
212	"Viswavarta" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,000
213	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha ; age 32 years.	900
214	"Yubak" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
215	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
216	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	G. C. Basu ; Hindu Kayastha ; age 49 years.	600



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English-Bengali—concluded.</i>					
217.	"Commercial Advertiser" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
218	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramabotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin	500
219	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya ; age 48 years.	500
220	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
221	"Fraternity" ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Revd. W. E. S. Holland	200
222	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
223	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
224	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Pramatha Nath De	300
225	"Ripon College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Bi-monthly	Sukumar Dutta, M.A., Hindu, Kayastha ; age 30 years.	2,000
226	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Monthly	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 41 years.	500
227	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
228	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya ; age 49 years.	300
<i>Garo.</i>					
229	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Miss E. C. Bond and W. C. Mason	550
230	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
231	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	3,000
232	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	1,500
233	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti ; Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 60 years.	2,000
234	"Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
235	"Daily Price List" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Bhupat Ram	250
236	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Do.	Daily	Babu Ram Parad Kar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 33 years.	2,500
237	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 29 years.	800
238	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya ; age 39 years.	5,500
239	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain ; age about 40 years.	.....
240	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	500
241	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 44 years.	300

Suspended.



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Hindi—concluded.</i>					
242	"Ratnakar" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Kissen Joshar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years	1,000
243	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	450
<i>Parvatiya.</i>					
244	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling ...	Monthly ...	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian; age 62 years.	400
<i>Persian.</i>					
245	"Habul Matin" (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan; age 70 years.	1,500
<i>Poly-lingual.</i>					
246	"Printers' Provider" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ..	S. T. Jones ...	500
<i>Sanskrit.</i>					
247	"Vidyodaya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin; age 33 years.	500
<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>					
248	"Aryya Prabha" (P) ...	Chittagong ...	Monthly ...	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta, Brahmin.	500
249	"Hindu Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi; age 61 years.	940
250	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Mohan Das Thakur ...	400
<i>Urdu.</i>					
251	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Maulavi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan; age 40 years.	800
252	"Negare Bazm" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A.; age 27 years, and another.	400
253	"Refaqut" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan; age 42 years.	700
254	"Durbin" (N) ...	Do ...	Do. ...	Mr. A. M. Suhrawardy ...	800
255	"Resalat" (N) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan; age about 31 years.	2,000
256	"Resalat" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan; age about 30 years.	400
257	"Safir" (N) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir ...	1,000
258	"Tandrusut" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	250
259	"Tarjoman" (N) ...	Do ...	Daily ...	Saiyid Ali Kumani, Mussalman; age about 36 years.	1,000
260	"Tirmez ee" (N)* ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan; age about 25 years.	200
<i>Uriya.</i>					
261	"Utkal Varta" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste; age about 50 years.	200

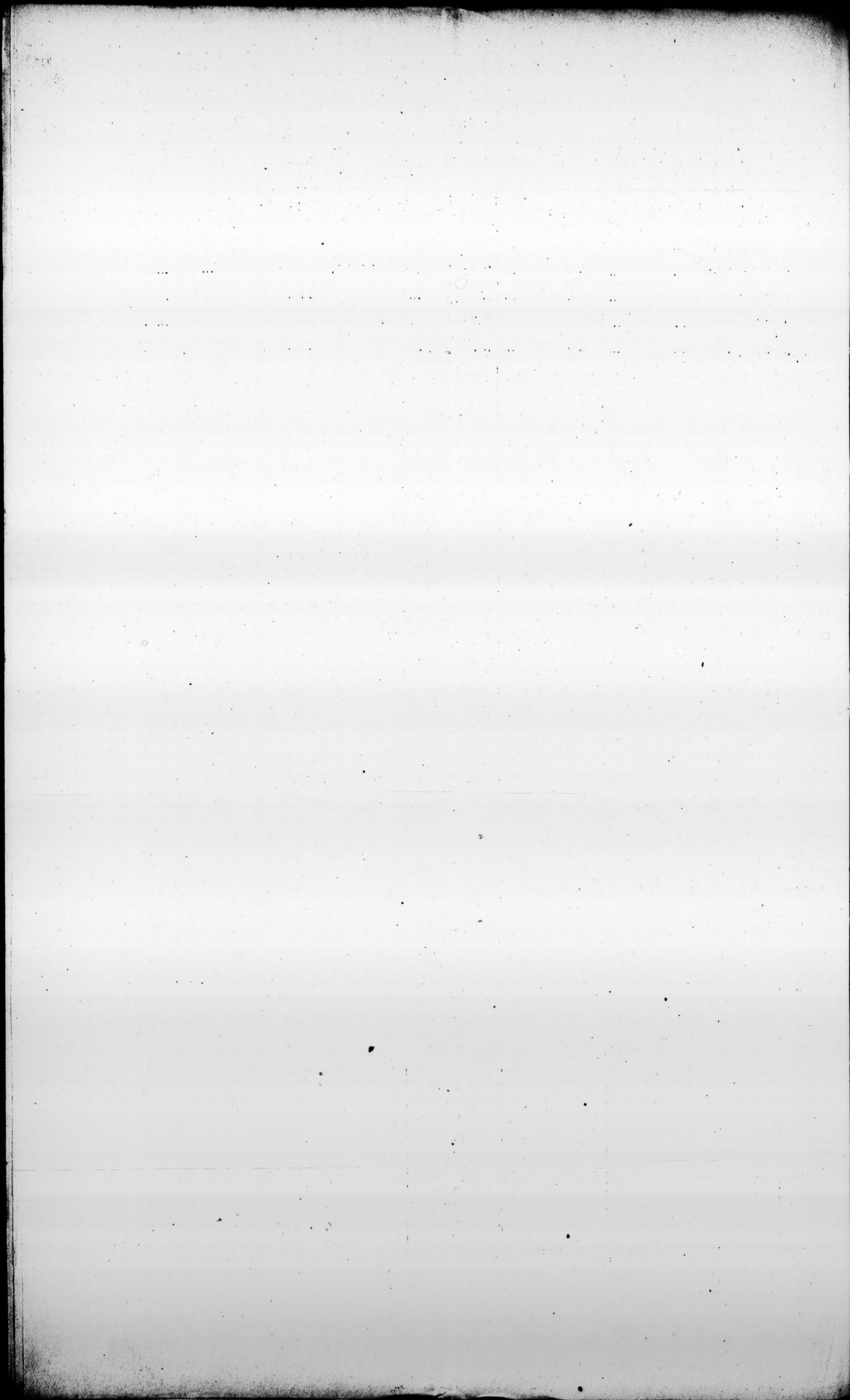
\* Suspended.



*Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st October 1915.*

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Albalagh (N.) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
2	Iqdam (N.) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	Maulvi Mohiuddin, B.A. ...	.....
3	Rayat ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
4	Adib ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	.....	.....
5	Sadaqat ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....







## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

If spending huge sums of money on the police be reform, writes the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 31st March, great

"Police reform."

improvements must have been made in the police, but so far no real reform in the character of policemen has been carried out. Even the higher officers of the police, to say nothing of the rank and file, are notorious for their rudeness towards the public, and the reply given by the Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, to Mr. Raja Ali's proposal in the Legislative Council is an instance in point.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

2. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 31st March says that if many good things have been done during Lord

The Defence of India Act.

Hardinge's régime, there have also been passed during it Acts which made the Indian public quake for fear. Among such Acts is the Defence of India Act, which surpasses even the Press Act in severity. Under the Defence of India Act a man is punished on mere suspicion, of the nature of which he has not the least idea. Just see how the editor of the defunct *Al-Hilal* is being punished. Since then Abul Kalam Azad's name has been in the black book of the police. His movements had been watched with great care. Immediately after this the Punjab and the United Provinces Government ordered him not to enter those provinces. Now the Bengal Government has followed suit. Where should he go now? It is quite probable that the Government of the place where he may now go to may also make him leave. No Native State will allow him to enter its dominion. The paper then goes on to refer to the case of Muhammad Ali.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

3. The *Albalagh* (Calcutta) of the 17th, 24th and 31st March has the following from the pen of the editor in reference to the order served on him under the Defence of India Act:—

The Editor of the *Albalagh* on  
the order served on him under the  
Defence of India Act.

ABBALAGH,  
Mar. 17th 24th and  
31st, 1916.

On the 28th March the Government of Bengal served an order on me under section 3 of the Defence of India Act, asking me to leave Calcutta within four days, which time-limit was extended to seven days later on. Before this the Governments of the Punjab and the United Provinces passed orders forbidding me to enter those Provinces. On a man who has received the following divine injunction, "O ye who believe in Me, trust that this earth of Mine is vast and is not limited to any portion, bend before Me and worship Me alone" (51, 29), this order has no effect.

At a time, when the world had before it only the laws made by man, and when the spirit of exertion in our sacred community could effect nothing beyond imperfectly imitating the ways of foreigners, God guided me and opened before me a field of action. From the very beginning I severed connection with all political, educational and national movements and adopted the straight road and principle pointed out by the *Koran*. From the very outset I raised my voice aloud, inviting men to come to God and succeeded in showing the misguided ones that the salvation of the Moslems does not lie in responding to the call of politics, learning or nationality, or in the multiplication of societies, or in the founding of schools and colleges, but solely in responding to an invitation which will have the sanction of the Prophet and Islam, which will be nourished by the divine inflow and will supersede all human methods. In short, the success which I attained in this is a wonderful example of the triumph of the true word of God. There is no example of this in India in recent times. In spite of untoward events and circumstances and those difficulties which are the common lot of all, God has for the time being endowed me with a personality which cannot be shaken or subdued. Every word that I have said or written since the *Al-Hilal* came into existence is present in the memory of time. I have never mentioned anything about education, never asked people to follow political principles, nor adopted the methods of those leaders who were for the imitation of foreigners. As against these I have always taken the name of God. I have always invited people to study the *Koran*. In short, whatever I have said or done I have done in the name of God.



All things in this world are subject to change but the belief in God is not. From the very commencement I had but one purpose in view. None of my actions have ever been guided by commercial instincts.

SADAKAT,  
April 1st 1916.

4. The *Sadakat* (Calcutta) of the 1st April has the following remarks on the notice which has been served on Maulvi Abul Kalam Azad, ordering him to leave Bengal:—

Our readers probably remember that similar orders have already been passed on the Maulvi in the Punjab and the United Provinces. These Governments have forbidden him to enter those provinces. If we consider the Maulvi's quiet and religious life, the reason of the Bengal Government's aforesaid order against him becomes really incomprehensible. In our opinion there would not have been any necessity for orders under the Defence of India Act if the crime committed by the Maulvi had been proved against him. But so long as this is not done, there is no knowing what opinion the public will form about the matter. The question now is, if the other Provincial Governments of India follow the example of the Bengal Government, where is the Maulvi to go to? We are sorry for Maulvi Kalam Azad.

ADIB,  
Mar. 31st 1916.

5. The *Adib* (Calcutta) of the 31st March asks the Bengal Government to revise its orders against Maulvi Abul Kalam Azad, editor of the *Albalagh*, as in its opinion this order will interfere with the literary and religious activities of the Maulvi and also cause him grave financial loss.

BANGAVASI,  
April 1st, 1916.

6. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 1st April learns from the *Charu Mihir* that the Governor of Bengal has, on receiving a petition from the mother of Hemendra Kishore Acharya Chaudhuri, an interned zamindar of Mymensingh, allowed him to change his residence to Choa, in the Murshidabad district. It is hoped that his family also will be allowed to live with him.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Mar. 30th. 1916.

7. Dr. J. N. Sarkar, of No. 128-1, Amherst Street, Calcutta, writes to the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th March, complaining that the famine-stricken people of Bankura are being forced to go to Assam in search of labour, though there is plenty of better-paid employment available for them in North and Eastern Bengal as farm-labourers and general household servants. He himself offers with the help of friends to find work for more than a hundred families of cultivators, paying their passage-money and generally maintaining them until they can become independent by cultivating the soil.

BANGAVASI,  
April 1st, 1916.

8. Referring to the correspondence published in the *Bengalee* of the 18th March, complaining of systematic persecution of all Bengalis by the police at Balasore, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 1st April writes:—

Bengalis are being caught and persecuted by the police not only in Balasore but in many other places of the Province of Bihar and Orissa. The condition is the same in many Feudatory States of that Province. Every one know how Samarendra Nath Ray was recently persecuted by the police at Baripada in Maurbhanj. We do not know whether Samarendra is now free from the trouble. From the manner in which Bengalis are being picked out for persecution, it seems to be the intention of Government that no Bengalis should live in Bihar and Orissa. But is that possible? There must be some secret behind the affair, and Government ought to make it public. The indiscriminate arrest of Bengalis by the police is likely to create a panic among them. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province is drawn to the matter.

BANGALI,  
Mar. 28th, 1916.

9. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 28th March hopes, like the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that the persecution of Bengalis which is going on at Balasore "is not the outcome of a general policy of the Government of Bihar and Orissa to oust the Bengalis from the Province." Sir Edward Gait is requested to enquire into the matter at once. Of course caution is good in administration, but to make no distinction between good and bad is no caution.



10. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st April sarcastically observes that the attention which the police pays to all Bengalis leaving Bengal is not after all a very bad thing. Its ensures the safety of the life and property of Bengalis in places where they are strangers and detective officers often serve them as their servants.

*BASUMATI*,  
April 1st, 1916.

11. The *Durbin* (Calcutta) of the 30th March, in referring to the Hon'ble Mr. De's answer to the interpellation made by the Hon'ble Surendra Nath Ray with regard to the Fire Brigade, says that Mr. De's answer is not satisfactory. It is to be hoped that at some future date the field of the Brigade's usefulness will be extended beyond the limits contemplated at present. It is also possible that Government may add to the strength of the Brigade staff with the help of contributions by mill-owners.

*DURBIN*,  
Mar. 30th, 1916.

12. Referring to the case in which Mr. Christie, District Traffic Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, was fined by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for having run over a pedestrian while driving his motor-car, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 1st April says:—

*BANGAVASI*,  
April 1st, 1916.

Motor-car accidents are increasing in all cities. Stringent measures should be adopted to remedy this situation. When a man of Mr. Christie's position and education does not take care to attend to the wounded man on the spot and give him medical aid, the situation becomes really deplorable. Government should direct its attention to the matter.

13. The *Raiyat* (Calcutta) of the 27th March says that the small auction stalls in Calcutta, to which people are attracted by the sound of bells, are dangerous places, where people are robbed and cheated. The attention of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is drawn to the matter.

*RAIYAT*,  
Mar. 27th, 1916.

14. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 1st April draws the attention of Government to the case in the file of the Presidency Magistrate, Kyd Street Police Court, in which a Bengali lady named Manorama brought a charge against some men, to the effect that they are, at the instigation of the Raja of Khaira, trying to kidnap and take her to Khaira. Government is requested to enquire about the character of this Raja.

*BANGAVASI*,  
April 1st, 1916.

(d)—Education.

15. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 1st April thanks Messrs. Ghosh & Co., Booksellers, of No. 1, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, for having translated a portion of Lord Carmichael's speech delivered in the Dacca College on the 27th January last and distributing it among the students of high English schools in Bengal. The speech is an invaluable one and the more it is circulated the better for the country.

*BANGAVASI*,  
April 1st, 1916.

16. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 29th March expects that the Provincial Governments, in replying to the letter addressed by the Government of India on the question of female education, will voice the true opinion of the people.

*CALCUTTA SAMACHAR*,  
Mar. 29th, 1916.

17. Referring to the constitution of the Sanskrit Examination Board for the current year, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 1st April writes:—

*BANGAVASI*,  
April 1st, 1916.

The constitution of the Board is as queer as it has ever been, with this additional embellishment, that Mr. Wordsworth is one of the members. How, indeed, can a Sanskrit Examination Board for Hindu students exist without such a member? Almost all the members of the Board are sycophantic pandits, who give wrong *Shastric Vyavasthas* (dicta purporting to be based on the Hindu scriptures) and live by service. As the Board is, so are its members. There is nothing to wonder at in this.



HITAVADI,  
Mar. 31st, 1915.

18. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 31st March writes:—

"The Calcutta University." During his autocratic rule over the Calcutta University Sir Ashutosh Mukherji did many things, good and bad, and earned a considerable amount of credit and discredit. Of course, he earned more of credit, and his discredit was due to the shameless and unjust favouritism he showed, for certain reasons, to some of his *protégés*. Gradually the report of his misdeeds reached the ears of the officials in Simla, who were compelled to take him down from his high pedestal. But though Sir Ashutosh has been removed from the University, Haran, Dinesh, Biraj and Rajendra are there still as standing monuments to his great love for his *protégés*. When Dr. Devaprasad Sarvadhikari succeeded Sir Ashutosh, we praised him very highly and hoped that he would rid the University of its scandals, but though he has been in that institution for two years, we cannot make out whether its affairs are managed by him or by Sir Ashutosh. So far Dr. Sarvadhikari has done nothing to reform the University, nor is one inclined to hope that he will do anything. He may have condemned German atrocities in Belgium and offered up prayers for the success of the British arms, but one certainly expected something more from the Vice-Chancellor of the University. The University spends money, but expresses great unwillingness to publish its accounts, although the matter has been hotly agitated. But the University cannot possibly be allowed to go on in this way. From what little the public have been able to know of its accounts, they have been quite surprised that certain fortunate persons have received large sums of money from the institution in various ways. No one can even dream that the Vice-Chancellor of the University, who is a member of the Syndicate and of many Boards of Study, should sacrifice all sense of self-respect for the sake of a number of his friends and *protégés*. The members of the Senate and the Syndicate of the Calcutta University are all educated men; and so it fills our heart with shame when we find the University committing an injustice. In every branch of the University's activity, be it the selection of text-books, or the appointment of examiners, or the setting of questions for examinations, or the selection of Readers, or the awarding of prizes, one can notice the presence of scandal. So far there is no chance of these scandals being put down. The Vice-Chancellor can, if he chooses, carry out many reforms in the University. At the same time he is never wanting in excuse for shirking his duty. For instance, he can blame the Boards of Study for any scandal connected with the selection of text-books and the Syndicate for any scandal regarding the appointment of examiners. But what then is the Vice-Chancellor there for? If he is to be above all responsibility, why not abolish the post altogether and make the Registrar carry out the orders of the Boards of Study and the Syndicate? We have learnt from a member of the Board for the selection of text-books that books are selected not for their own merits but on purely personal grounds. We have discussed the question several times and the whole thing has become quite scandalous. We had hoped that Dr. Sarvadhikari would reform this state of things, but we have been disappointed to find that he has done no such thing so far. Rai Sahab Dinesh Chandra Sen has been the fortunate recipient of many favours from the University for quite a long time—as a Reader, Examiner and author. In fact, his books enjoy a monopoly in the University although they are by no means well written and are full of mistakes. When Sir Ashutosh was the autocrat of the University and used to wield supreme influence over the Boards of Study, the Syndicate, etc., no one dared to prevent him from favouring or persecuting anybody he chose. Nor has the situation improved under Dr. Sarvadhikari's *régime*, for the books of Sir Ashutosh's flunkies still enjoy their old monopoly. In the matter of the appointment of examiners also, it is the personal factor and not the man's merits or demerits, that counts for anything. If any candidate for an examinership applies to the University gods, they devise means for appointing one of their own worthless *protégés* and getting rid of the applicant. This we have heard from more than one source. If a Pandit applies for an examinership in Bengali, he is told that none but graduates can get the appointment. If he is a B.A., he is dismissed on the plea of his not being a member of the Educational Service. In one instance a candidate was sent away on the ground of his being a practising



lawyer. None of these rules, however, is applied in the case of *protégés*, as will be evident to anyone who cares to look at the lists of examiners for the last few years. If these scandals are pointed out, the University authorities say that such things will not happen in the future, but the very next list of examiners gives the lie direct to their promise. We hear that a blind person has been appointed an examiner this year, and that another gentleman, who has read up to the upper primary standard, has been selected as an examiner in Bengali.

19. Referring to the Hon'ble Sir Sankaran Nair's reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Banerji's resolution, regarding the Calcutta University, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 31st March ridicules Sir Sankaran Nair's argument that the more distant is the authority controlling the University from it the more impartially it is expected to perform its duty. The paper also remarks that the farther Sir Sankaran drifted away from his own countrymen the better fitted was he considered to be an adviser to Government.

20. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 28th March quotes with approval passages from Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore's article entitled "Government of students" in the *Sabuj Patra* relating to the Presidency College affair, and concludes:—

It will no longer do for Government to remain silent over the matter. Something must be done towards the establishment of better relations between the rulers and the ruled. The Indian students of to-day represent the future of the Indian race. Government cannot afford to neglect to create in their minds a healthy feeling towards English rule and the English character. In fact, it is its primary duty.

21. A correspondent writes as follows to the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 31st March:—  
"An appeal for justice."  
Sasi Bhusan Das, a student of the Ulipore High English School, incurred the displeasure of the school authorities and the officers of the Baharbund Zamindari by protesting against certain wrong acts. Several attempts were made to punish the boy, and when some unknown person assaulted Babu Abinash Chandra Chaudhuri, a teacher of the school, the opportunity occurred of laying the charge on him. He was prosecuted in the local Court and prohibited from appearing in the Matriculation Examination. He then saw the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and Babu Abhay Charan Chakravarti, the Head Master of the school (now on leave), supported the boy's case. The Vice-Chancellor granted him permission to sit for the examination, but asked him to procure the consent of the officiating Head Master. The boy sat for the examination in Calcutta and then went to Ulipore to get the required permission. This was not granted, although the Court acquitted him of the charge brought against him. The matter is now under the consideration of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, and the writer hopes that the boy will obtain justice. The paper also invites the attention of Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi, who is the proprietor of the Baharbund Zamindari, to the affair.

22. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April understands that the Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, has recently issued a circular requiring the Head Master of every school to forward to him the names of all students who happen to belong to any association, or take part in any national demonstration or work as volunteers. The order has created much alarm and the paper invites the Hon'ble Mr. Hornell's attention to it.

23. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 30th March takes the authorities of the Rayapettah Wesleyan College in Madras to task for having whipped a number of students who had absented themselves from College for two days. The ignorance betrayed in this by the authorities as regards Indian sentiment is really deplorable. Besides, the offence committed was a very light one. The students attended their class the very day following the issue of a notice asking them to do so.

HITAVADI  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

BANGALI,  
Mar. 28th, 1916.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

BANGALI,  
April 3rd, 1916.

SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 30th, 1916.



## (e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
April 1st, 1916.

24. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st April writes :—

Water! water!! water!!!

There is now a severe scarcity of water all over Bengal. All the principal rivers are almost dry, and though water can be obtained by digging a few feet under the earth, the people are too poor to do so. Government also have no money to spare for this purpose, and our rich zamindars do not care to spend anything for the benefit of their raiyats. We would suggest that Government should, by offering them titles, induce the zamindars to improve the water-supply of their villages.

BANGALI,  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

25. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 31st March laments the severe scarcity of water which rural Bengal is now suffering from owing to the drying up of tanks

Water scarcity.

and rivers. The people are too poor to do anything to remove the grievance, and so far the Local and District Boards do not seem to have done much in this direction. The Bengal Government issued one or two circulars in connection with the matter some time ago, but since then nothing has been heard. The paper asks Government to let the public know what it has done in the matter.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

26. In a letter to the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 31st March, Rakhal Raj

"Railways and malaria."

Ray writes on the subject of the obstruction of the natural drainage of the country to the north-west of Burdwan town by the East Indian Railway, which resulted in disastrous floods. The writer observes that the East Indian Railway is a purely business concern and cares more for its own profit than for anything else. He suggests that the railway should convert the borrow-pits on either side of the line into deep tanks and lease them out to the people of the adjoining villages for irrigation purposes. This will, the writer hopes, also improve the sanitation of the villages and rid them of malaria, as has been proved in the case of Mankundu.

BANGAVASI,  
April 1st, 1916.

27. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 1st April draws the attention of the Chief Commissioner of Assam to the complaint

"An insult to self-government."

made to his Personal Assistant by a number of rate-payers of the Silchar Municipality, to the effect that five Government servants are trying to be elected as Commissioners of the municipality and that some other Government servants are briskly canvassing for them, even going to the length of influencing contractors by threatening them. Government has on more than one occasion announced that its servants should have nothing to do with elections.

## (f)—Questions affecting the Land.

BANGAVASI,  
April 1st, 1916.

28. We often hear, writes the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 1st April,

"Settlement imbroglio."

that settlement operations in the mufassal have become a source of great trouble and inconvenience to the villagers. None but a sufferer can have an adequate idea of what poor villagers suffer by these operations. The following is a letter written by a sufferer from village Dingal, post office Kenchkapur, district Midnapur: The work of survey has been finished in this part of the country, and the work of attestation is now going on. A camp has been pitched in village Kuladha on the west bank of the Silavati river for the attestation of Jadabpur, Gokulpur, Kamargadya and other mauzas in the Chandiakona pargana of the Ghatal subdivision. There are many men in the Kuladha camp. For the cooking of their food fuel is procured from each of the mauzas under the jurisdiction of the camp. If firewood is not supplied, even before asking for it, the zamindars' officers and headmen of villages are severely reprimanded. The other day all the people of Kuladha were vilely abused by the Hakim in charge of the camp. We do not know whether the Settlement law empowers Settlement Officers to get firewood daily without cost and make all villagers work *begar*. The river Silavati has almost dried up. This has led the Hakim to have an earthen dam thrown across it by compelling the inhabitants of four or



five villages to work *begar*, thus stopping the current almost entirely. The dam has caused the accumulation of some water up the river and this water is used by the Hakim and his men for drinking and bathing purposes. But the people living below the dam are suffering from intense scarcity of water. The Hakim has, moreover, notified that no one should walk on the dam. One evening a respectable young man was about to walk near it (not on it) and he was roughly pushed off by one of the Hakim's peons. The matter was immediately brought to the notice of the Hakim, but he blandly said that any one walking even by the side of it would be shouldered off. Such being the order and conduct of the Hakim himself, one can very well imagine what the conduct of his peshkar, amin, chaprasi and peons is.

The attention of Lord Carmichael is drawn to the serious complaint contained in the above correspondence. If the complaint is true, it should be remedied at once.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

29. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 1st April draws the attention of Government to the complaint published in the *Bengalee* of the 28th March last about the deficiency of the supply of wagons to coal-mines, the consequent rise in the price of coal, and the loss which is being caused to small mine-owners, who are getting almost no supply of wagons.

BANGAVASI  
April 1st, 1916.

"A complaint of partiality"—  
Supply of wagons to coal-mines.

(h)—*General.*

30. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April has the following under the marginally-noted heading:—  
"What a novel aspect is this?" A traveller, on seeing the Jumna, asked: "Jumna, art Thou the same river on whose fair bank the azure jewel (Krishna) used to sell in the mart of beauty (handsome girls)?"

DAINIK BASUMATI.  
April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1916.

Lord Hardinge is bidding farewell after a stay in India for a little over five years as her Viceroy. Five years is the fixed term of office of a Viceroy. Lord Hardinge is going away at the expiry of this period. An address has been presented to him in a farewell meeting at Delhi. This address was read by Babu Surendra Nath Banerji, as the leader of the beggar company (?)—the Surendra Nath of Bengal, the Surendra Nath of the Bengalis, the Surendra Nath who was our ideal in youth and the object of our respect in later life. If we had not noticed a change in him since the decline of the *swadeshi* agitation, if we had not seen him making friends with Sir Edward Baker when deputations became plentiful, if after he had incited the student community in Bengal to take part in political agitation we had not heard him tell Sir Edward Baker in the Ripon College that politics had no place within the precincts of the College, if we had not seen him enthusiastic in the support of the transfer of the capital to Delhi, we could not have easily believed that he read the address as the leader of the farewell meeting and, by reading it, made the Bengalis lower their heads in shame.

In this wonderful address Lord Hardinge has been said to be the greatest Viceroy after Lord Ripon. One, however, fails to understand how he has proved himself superior to Lord Minto. Has even Surendra Nath forgotten, in the enchanting land of Delhi, the treatment accorded to the press and the question of internment, so as to chew the cud of Lord Hardinge's praise in supreme glee?

It has been said that Lord Hardinge has satisfied the Bengalis by annulling the partition of Bengal and seeking the co-operation of the public in everything. Lord Hardinge has no doubt annulled the partition of Bengal, but has the change benefited anybody? The cost of the administration of Bengal has increased and the powers of the High Court and the University of Calcutta have been weakened. The transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi has lowered the position of the Bengalis—should we call it a mere act or a glorious deed on the part of Lord Hardinge?



And Bihar? What has Bihar gained by being constituted into a separate province? Lord Curzon separated Eastern Bengal and this arrangement has subsequently had to be altered, on the ground of cost. Who can say that in time to come the arrangement made by Lord Hardinge regarding Bihar will not also have to be altered?

Has Lord Hardinge ever considered how, with the enormous sums of money which are being spent on the construction of a capital in Bihar and a city in Delhi, many an urgent work of public utility might have been carried out?

Next, the question of provincial autonomy. We ask, what real political change has been effected in Bengal? In fact, what has Bengal gained by the substitution of a Governor for a Lieutenant-Governor and the establishment of the Governor in the forsaken mansion of the Governor-General?

In the address it has been said that the happy fruits of Lord Hardinge's administration are patent in peaceful loyal India. With what face has Surendra Nath dared blacken the faces of the Indians by saying this? When was there a want of peace and loyalty in India, so that the happy fruits of the administration of Lord Hardinge may be said to be patent in peace and loyalty? With a willing and zealous heart did the Indians place the Englishman on the Indian throne hoping to be saved from injustice and oppression and accept the measuring rod of tradesmen for the rod of sovereignty. Since then India has never been known to be wanting in peace and loyalty. When through the conspiracy of a few self-seeking people the fire of Mutiny was spreading far and wide in the country, then also the Indians—the Bengalis and Punjabis—quenched that fire with their blood. The King-Emperor came to Bengal at a time when the country was smarting under the pain of the partition of Bengal. Even then the Bengalis proved their loyalty to His Majesty. Lord Hardinge also has found ample evidence of India's loyalty. The manner in which Indians are freely and gladly shedding their life-blood in the battlefields of distant Europe for maintaining the glory of the British Empire also proves their loyalty. Indians are by nature loyal—loyalty is religion to them.

Lord Hardinge has been praised also for the fact that Indian soldiers are now fighting on European soil. No other Viceroy ever did such a great work. It proves his unflinching faith in Indians. Will even a faint current of truth be found under this foam of exaggeration? If when Bengali youths wanted permission to fight for their Emperor, Lord Hardinge gave that permission, then we could have said that he had proved his unflinching faith in Indians—that he was blessed. But he did not give that permission then or afterwards. Is it to Lord Hardinge's credit that loyal Indian soldiers have been fighting on European soil in the present war? What wonder is there that those who can freely sacrifice their lives for their Emperor in India, Kabul and China should do the same in Europe also? It was only because so long the British Government objected to allow white men to fight with black soldiers and Christians with non-Christians, that Indian soldiers did not take part in European wars. The British Government has now withdrawn that objection and consequently, by Royal command, Indian soldiers have gone to Europe to take part in the present war. There is no ground for thinking that it was through Lord Hardinge's efforts that the British Government gave its consent to the employment of Indian soldiers in the European war. We can rather state here that the *New Statesman* of England has charged Lord Hardinge with shortsightedness for refusing Bengali youths permission to maintain the glory of the Empire as volunteers.

With reference to the development of self-government in India, Lord Hardinge has spoken of a distant ideal only. Like Lord Morley, he has said that Indians are making themselves ridiculous by aspiring to self-government now—"as a dwarf makes himself ridiculous by stretching out his hands to pluck a fruit which the hands of a tall man can only reach." This view of his has not been favourably accepted even by the Congress, the *Mejlis* of Moderates.

In spite of all this Lord Hardinge was the other day in the course of an address at Delhi described as a good administrator possessed of uncommon powers. Surendra Nath, "the political preceptor" of Bengal, who has so



long been an advocate for self-government for India, took the lead in this connection. In great sorrow did Mr. Nagendra Nath Ghosh once say that the leaders of this country were in the habit of changing their views in consequence of their intimacy with officials. This is the reason why the same Surendra Nath who one day compelled a Lieutenant-Governor to resign his seat as Chairman of a meeting by protesting against the proposal to spend the surplus of the Prince Albert Victor Reception Fund in amusement and carrying his point against His Honour, has, on becoming a member of the Supreme Legislative Council and gaining the Viceroy's friendship, placed himself at the head of a meeting for presenting such an address to His Excellency. Alas! "After enjoying the sweet company of Radha, you have abandoned her in favour of another sweetheart at Mathura, like the bee who, after drinking honey out of a lotus, transfers its attention to a *dhatūra*."

How will Lord Hardinge wash off the sin he has committed by spending, under the impulse of a whim, enormous sums of the poor people's money on the construction of a new capital on the banks of the Jumna, in a country in which famine makes its appearance every year, a single failure of crops leads to starvation, and people go without wholesome drinking water, silted up rivers remain unexcavated, sanitary improvements are not attended to, industries cannot be fostered and the cause of education suffers for want of money?

Every Viceroy in India gets opportunities to do beneficial works in diverse directions. Some Viceroys make good use of these opportunities and others do not. Lord Hardinge has not made any good use of them. There is no such beneficial deed to his credit as is fit to be noted on the page of history. And Surendra Nath has glorified him as a man possessed of uncommon powers. The *Shastras* say: "After the age of 50 a man should retire into the forest." Government servants have to retire from service at the age of 55. Even High Court Judges have to retire when they attain the age of 60. Can no such age-limit be fixed for the retirement of actors on the political stage?

31. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 30th March writes:—

The recent All-India address to Lord Hardinge.

It is now a fashion with a set of our political Babus, whenever they do anything, to claim that they are doing it on behalf of all India. They recently presented an address to Lord Hardinge and proclaimed that it was an address from all India. How many of the 310 millions of Indians know anything of Lord Hardinge? His Lordship is no doubt an able man, but what evidence of it have the masses of the population got? How dare a handful of men come forward to worship Lord Hardinge in the name of all India? We are amazed to read what Surendra Nath recently said in praise of Lord Hardinge at Delhi on behalf of all India. Lord Lansdowne could not, in spite of repeated invitations, persuade Surendra Nath to visit him at Barrackpur Government House, and now the same Surendra Nath is high-priest at the worship of Lord Hardinge. The mere thought of it is painful. All praise to Lord Hardinge who has achieved the impossible by befooling Surendra, captivating Madan Mohan and engineering these demonstrations in his favour. We praise His Lordship's intelligence but not his policy. Surendra Nath is not a leader of Bengali opinion, and what he says does not represent Bengali views. Hence the necessity of this protest.

32. Referring to a passage in the reply given to the address presented by the All-India deputation regarding the Indian Press, the *Sadakat* (Calcutta) of the 1st April

Disappointing praise.

says:—

The opinion expressed by the Viceroy in regard to the Indian Press has a similar value to that expressed by the King-Emperor himself, but it is to be regretted that in spite of such a high testimony the position of the Indian Press is no better than that of a prisoner whose hands and legs are in fetters and chains. The greatest of Indian Viceroys has spoken highly of the moderate tone of the press, but all the same the Press Act is ever menacing it. We appreciate the pleasant remarks of the Viceroy, but so long as the Press Act remains, we cannot indulge in sweet expectations. What we want is that we should, in the first instance, be given liberty, but if we are not, then what hope can the high testimonial given by the Viceroy to the Indian Press inspire?

DAINIK BASUMATI.  
Mar. 30th, 1916.

SADAKAT.  
April 1st, 1916.



HITAVADI,  
Mar. 31st, 1916

83. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 31st March is not at all satisfied with Lord Hardinge's interpretation of the Delhi Despatch.

BANGALI,  
Mar. 29th, 1916.

34. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 29th March writes:—

"Wild hopes."

Lord Hardinge has given us some good advice though, unfortunately, like many another piece of advice, it has not been quite agreeable. He has described our aspirations as wild hopes, though we fail to make out how they can be called so. We do not want to rule over the world, nor do we want to suck the blood of others for providing ourselves with comfort and ease. What we want is to know and to improve our own selves. That cannot be called a wild hope, and, in fact, no Hindu ever indulges in any wild hope. Besides, how can the man who is hungry, who has been driven out of hearth and home by disease and epidemics, and who fails to obey the tenets of his religion, ever afford to indulge in wild hopes? And if the desire to free himself from the grip of poverty and disease be wild hopes, he is helpless.

Our rulers tell us that our health, industries, trade and everything will be lost to us unless we become real men. If now they accuse us of indulging in wild hopes as soon as we want to be independent as regards our administration, education, sanitation and industries, we are helpless. The desire for self-government is so vitally connected with the desire for physical, mental and spiritual progress that the nation deprived of self-government is also incapable of attaining the latter. What else is all this bloodshed in Europe for? The white community in India never have to suffer from sickness or poverty nor are they wanting in manly virtues, enjoying as they do self-government. In modern civilisation the welfare of the people is essentially dependent on their ruler; and hence unless they have some influence on their ruler, life becomes impossible for them. Government is but the active part of the community, and if it be detached from the community, the latter becomes lifeless. It is our detachment from the ruling power that is the cause of our misery and degeneration. Our anxiety to be connected with the ruling power is due to nothing but our earnest desire to live. If this desire be considered wild, it would be better for us to die.

MOHAMMADI,  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

35. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 31st March writes:—

"Lord Hardinge and self-government."

We cannot say that we have been pleased with the remarks made by Lord Hardinge regarding self-government for which India is yearning. His Excellency says that Indians are not yet fit for self-government and that they must wait patiently for the prize. Canada, Australia and South Africa—countries almost of yesterday's creation—have been considered deserving of self-government, but India with her ancient civilisation must be kept out of it. And for this it is the rulers of India who are to be blamed, for they have never trusted Indians with any responsible work, nor tried to see whether 150 years of British rule had helped the gradual development of their capacities. The Secretary of State for India never comes to India and is, therefore, devoid of all knowledge of the local conditions of the country; the Viceroy also remains here only for five years and has to leave India just when he begins to know it. There is thus no one to judge of the merit of the Indians' demand for self-government. It is the education given us by our rulers that has created in us a desire for freedom, and we ask them to allow us to stand on our own legs instead of calling us unfit for the boon. If we be unfit it is your education which is responsible for it, though you are not willing to admit the fact.

NAYAK,  
April 1st, 1916.

36. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 1st April writes:—

*Ibid.*

Lord Hardinge has left Delhi after making fools of the whole educated community in India, especially the Babus. His Excellency's interpretation of the Delhi despatches is much like the Musalman's love for his pet fowl, which he fattens only to kill and eat.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

37. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 31st March says that Lord

Lord Hardinge and autonomy.

Hardinge has done well to explain what he meant by autonomy in his famous despatch. This will have the effect of not raising false hopes in the public mind.



38. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 1st April says that in view of the opinion expressed by Lord Hardinge that autonomy is a legitimate aspiration this is the most opportune time for agitating for the same. If the Indians do so then within a decade they will get what they want. This is our conviction and every thoughtful Indian also holds this view. If India does not agitate hotly for autonomy now her loss will be great.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
April 1st, 1916.

39. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 29th March writes :—

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,  
Mar. 29th, 1916.

"Grief at the shattering of hopes."

So on the eve of his departure from India Lord Hardinge has dispelled the happy dreams of self-government which many Indians had been indulging in. Those of our countrymen who have an exaggerated idea of their abilities and are blind to their environments, will no doubt be keenly disappointed at His Excellency's remarks; but personally speaking, we are very glad to find that Lord Hardinge has frankly given expression to the opinion we have always held. Indeed, he has spoken the plain truth, no matter how sorry some of our people may feel at it.

40. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 29th March writes :—

NAYAK,  
Mar. 29th, 1916.

Lord Hardinge.

Lord Hardinge has throughout his régime behaved badly towards Bengal. Not to speak of educated Bengalis, he did not behave honestly even towards Bengali Civilians, or Lord Carmichael or the European commercial community in Bengal. It seems that he removed the capital to Delhi only with the intention of humbling the English mercantile community in Bengal. We are acquainted with eminent and leading Civilians both in Bengal and Bihar, but we cannot think what merit it is which brought a knighthood to Sir Edward Levinge and for what fault Mr. Lyon remains undecorated. We can only suppose that it is Lord Hardinge's personal ill-feeling which explains this differential treatment. Then again, it is only because we have a benevolent, mild and long-suffering Governor like Lord Carmichael, that there has been no open rupture with Delhi, but all in the know are aware what secret difficulties have arisen. We cannot forget the treatment meted out to Sir Asutosh nor can we help remembering Lord Hardinge's manoeuvres regarding the University. Then again, so long as Sir Frederick Halliday was Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, he used to ignore the local authorities and very often used to go up to Delhi and Simla to take his orders direct from the higher authorities there. Lord Hardinge used to interfere in the administration of Bengal at every step and in all important matters made his own views prevail over those of Lord Carmichael. His treatment of the English mercantile community has not been good. He did not confer titles on any member of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce. Indeed, the mercantile community of Calcutta have never, since the beginning of British rule, been treated with such indifference and disregard as in his time. Then, again, his treatment of the people of the province has not been good. By annulling Lord Curzon's partition of Bengal, he has displeased the Moslems of Eastern Bengal. Eminent Moslems of Eastern Bengal, like the Nawab of Dacca and others, quarrelled with the Hindus, to support the partition. They pinned their faith in Lord Curzon's words and made enemies of their Hindu neighbours, so to speak. Lord Hardinge upset the partition and thereby embittered the 25 million Moslems of Bengal. No longer will they trust the professions of a Viceroy and quarrel with Hindus again. If Eastern Bengal had continued to be governed under Lord Curzon's plans, so much pro-Turkish feeling would not now prevail among the Moslems of Bengal. It will be only after the war that the full extent of the injury which Lord Hardinge has done to British influence by reversing the partition will be revealed. It will fall to Lord Chelmsford to undo the evil.

The Hindu educated community also is not pleased with him. By introducing the Defence of India Act, impairing the powers of the High Court, and bringing in a system of trial by Special Commissioners, he has caused pain to many. Sir Lawrence Jenkins would probably have continued in office a year longer. Why did he go away so soon? These indiscriminate arrests and internments, these too frequent suspensions of newspapers, all these are not the work of the Bengal Government; the orders for these come from Delhi. Lord Carmichael's advice in connection with these matters is rarely accepted. Lord



Hardinge has introduced the Defence of India Act on the plea of the outbreak of war, but he did not take prompt steps to punish the Germans, who were the real enemies of the country. In spite of all the prayers of the European mercantile community, His Excellency persisted in retaining the services of his German bandmaster, while, Indians, if they are found guilty of the slightest wrongdoing, are thrown into prison. The mere thought of this difference of treatment fills us with the deepest shame.

During Lord Hardinge's administration, the King-Emperor's representative has managed to secure more honour than the King-Emperor himself. His Majesty's birthday was observed rather perfunctorily while on Lord Hardinge's birthday, boys were feasted, flags were hung up, and many towns in India wore a gala look. We have protested in the columns of the *Nayak* many times against this practice, pointing out that it was derogatory to the dignity of the King-Emperor. None listened to what we said, and Lord Hardinge was not shamed into stopping his birthday celebrations. Rather, the flatterers who took part in the celebration got decorations and titles. Never before did we see such a ridiculous affair. We have carefully observed what each Viceroy has been doing since the days of Lord Northbrook. Even old aristocrats like Lords Ripon and Lansdowne could not celebrate their birthdays in India as Lord Hardinge did. We do not know what Lord Chelmsford will do in this matter. Never before under any other régime did so many strange things happen as have happened under Lord Hardinge. In his speeches he often made use of the words "my Government" as if he were the King-Emperor himself. In the Cawnpur mosque affair he posed as the *ma bap* of the people, whom he called his people. This is not language suitable to one who is only an agent of the King-Emperor for five years. By unguarded expressions of this kind he often gave pain to many Feudatory Princes.

NAYAK,  
Mar. 30th, 1916.

41. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 30th March writes:—

"About Delhi."

When the capital was transferred to Delhi, we supported Lord Hardinge's policy. There was a spirit of malice underlying that support. In the first place, we hoped that the annulling of the partition of Bengal would bring some sense to our Moslem brethren in Eastern Bengal, and that hope was not disappointed. There was further another important thing. From the days of Lord Ripon, a serious conflict took place between Europeans and Indians. Formerly the Chamber of Commerce used to work in co-operation with the British Indian Association, and the name of Mr. Clarke used to be associated with that of the late Krista Das Pal; but after the passing of the Ilbert Bill, the Chamber parted company—the European Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta became a supporter of Government. As a result, the blacks became weak and the whites strong. In order to rid themselves of that weakness, the blacks formed the Congress. Lord Dufferin set the Hindus and the Moslems by the ears regarding co-operation in the Congress and kept the Moslems aloof from that body. Lord Lansdowne, by enacting the law regarding the Age of Consent, brought about a conflict between orthodox and advanced Hindus. At the Poona Congress, the orthodox party, under Tilak's leadership, showed some amount of strength. As a result of these dissensions and differences, the blacks became very weak, while the whites grew stronger and stronger. Lord Curzon returned home with a sorrowful face after getting a taste of the strength of the non-official European community. Lord Minto disturbed neither party. But Lord Hardinge in order to humble the pride of the European mercantile community, transferred the capital to Delhi. Lord Hardinge by a single move, on the one hand, brought the Moslems to their senses, and on the other, made the white mercantile community see that their influence and authority depended on the favour of Government. We take the opportunity to remark that since everybody has now been brought to his senses, let Hindus, Moslems and Christians come forward,—our interests being the same—and be united, so that our influence may increase, and Government, wherever it might be, will be forced to listen to us. It was in this sense that we supported the change to Delhi. Had things turned out according to our supposition, Lord Hardinge would have been checkmated and the transfer of the capital would not have taken place.



There was this amount of cunning in our remarks. But we did not forget at the same time to speak the truth. We quoted the *Shastras* to prove that the removal of the capital to Delhi would not be beneficial. Delhi has such associations with the Moghul and the Pathan, that the English there could do nothing to compare favourably with their achievements. Calcutta, in every stage of its growth, is associated with the English conquest of India, its fortunes are closely interwoven with those of the British, while with Delhi is associated the external glories of the Moghals and Pathans. Calcutta is English, while Delhi is Moghal or Pathan. An attempt to abandon Calcutta in favour of Delhi could, therefore, only be a terrible mistake. These remarks of ours have come true, serious difficulties have arisen in regard to the building of Delhi. The British can never enjoy at Delhi the happiness they enjoyed in Calcutta. Probably Delhi will never be built up as proposed.

There is another important thing to say in conclusion. A characteristic of British rule is its continuity of development; the British do not rule India by caprice. It is the non-official white Christian community who are best able to keep this policy unimpaired. This continuity will be interrupted if the capital is removed from Calcutta. If this continuity is interrupted, it will be possible for future Viceroys to act whimsically on many occasions. The history of Bombay and Madras is distinct; the whole history of Northern and Central India is associated with Calcutta, which was the original seat of the Governor-General. Once this association is severed, future Viceroys will lose prestige and the bonds of English rule will be relaxed and continuity interrupted. We must say that Lord Hardinge by his policy has—

- (1) impaired the authority of the Civilians;
- (2) weakened the white non-official community, who constitute the pillars of British rule in India; and
- (3) impaired the dignity of British rule by transferring the capital from Calcutta.

He has not done much injury to the people thereby, rather to a large extent he has opened their eyes. That is why cunning Indians are praising him highly. Lord Hardinge has destroyed the great characteristic principle of British rule.

42. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April writes:—

"Why we have said this." We have been asked to explain why we have said so much against Lord Hardinge. It is because the spread of education in our country has opened the eyes of our people and they now refuse to be hoodwinked. We would not perhaps have said anything if Lord Hardinge had not given his recent interpretation of the despatch of August 1911. And why should he, the Viceroy of India, explain what he had written himself? We will ask His Lordship a plain question—why did he raise expectations which he was powerless to fulfil? Why did he create false hopes in the minds of the people by speaking of rights and privileges which, he knew, they could not get in any near future? The educated Indian is not a child; and it is, therefore, neither proper nor gentlemanly to hold out unsubstantial hopes to them. A conquered and subjugated people that we are, we shall remain as we are; and you our British rulers, who have come to our country to give us peace and good government, will never grant us things like self-government, colonial self-government, and provincial autonomy, and indeed you cannot grant them. Why then attempt to deceive us with worthless things which you palm off as things of value? If you think that we are not yet fit for the good things mentioned above and that we must wait for them for a very long time yet, why do you tempt us with them? Give us what you can give us now; but it is not good statesmanship for the representative of our Sovereign to delude us by speaking to us of rights and privileges which we may get twenty or fifty years hence. Lord Hardinge wrote his memorable despatch of 1911 with the object of bamboozling us; and when he found that our countrymen had taken the bait but had begun to clamour for better things, he tried to treat them to some plain truths, though delicately expressed, first through Sir S. P. Sinha's mouth and next through his own lips. And that was very bad.

NAYAK,  
April 3rd, 1916.



We have said again and again that if false hopes are created in the minds of the people the consequent disappointment creates anarchism. And this is the cause of the presence of anarchism in Bengal. If our opinion be correct, we must say by annulling the partition of Bengal, transferring the capital to Delhi, writing the despatch of 1911, releasing anarchists and arresting them again, allowing the *Komagata Maru* affair to take place, and indulging in worthless twaddle about the condition of Indian coolies in the Transvaal, Lord Hardinge has supplied fuel to the fire of anarchism to an extent which no one else has dared to. He realised the consequences of his acts on the eve of his departure from India and hence tried to recant his utterances.

Another thing we must say. Lord Hardinge is going home after engineering some demonstrations in his honour. But we want it to be made clear that at least the educated community in Bengal are not Lord Hardinge's worshippers. There is no sincerity about the methods by which Lord Hardinge has been so highly extolled. A fund is being raised in Delhi for the erection of a statue to Lord Hardinge and the names of the contributors and the amounts they have subscribed have been entered in a list without consulting the contributors at all; for the organisers of the fund think that no one would dare refuse to subscribe to it. But no Bengali, who has any self-respect or takes any pride in being a Bengali, will voluntarily subscribe to the fund. No other Viceroy has done Bengalis as much harm as Lord Hardinge has done. And at the time of his departure Lord Hardinge has unjustifiably blamed the Bengali people. No self-respecting Bengali can, in these circumstances, subscribe a large sum of money to such a fund, and those who will subscribe to it are selfish sycophants. What more shall we say? We know many a little secret regarding the events which have happened during the last five years, and we do not like to rake up the past. We cannot help mentioning, however, that no one has resisted Lord Hardinge's high-handedness as much as Lord Carmichael has done. We cannot conceive what our distress would have been if we had not a strong and cool-headed ruler like Lord Carmichael. One advantage of British rule is that we have a change of Governors every five years. Lord Hardinge is going away and we shall now heave a sigh of relief. And not only Bengal but a very large part of India will now be spared a good deal of anxiety and fear. We hope that Lord Chelmsford will rule over us in a straightforward manner.

BANGAVASI,  
April 1st, 1916.

43. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 1st April bids a hearty farewell to Lord Hardinge, and after praying for his safe journey home, says:—

"Harsh words at the time of departure."

You are the glory of your race and beloved of your King; you are a shrewd, wise and astute politician. You won laurels in the Court of many an Eastern potentate as a great diplomat. Your great fame as a diplomat earned for you the highest post under the British Sovereign, and in this post you have more than once proved yourself a master diplomat. We remember the Delhi Durbar Day when you made most unexpected announcements, when your countenance beamed with the glory of having earned the gratitude of the Bengalis by annulling the partition of Bengal, when you raised a tempest in the world of Indian sentiment by proclaiming the scheme of building a new capital in Delhi. We remember the day when you defied the sword of the anarchist and freely inspected students' messes in Calcutta. We remember the day when, unmoved by the dastardly murderous outrage on your person at Delhi, you announced that with the exception of a few anarchists the Indians were loyal. We remember the day when you stood up as the friend of the Indian cooly in the Colonies. And we remember how on the eve of your departure, too, you proved yourself the greatest friend of the Indian cooly.

We remember all this. But what a bolt you have hurled against the Bengalis by saying in your recent speech that except in Bengal, where there were sedition, murder and dacoity, peace reigned everywhere in India! Does it become you to say this—you who once said that the guilt of a few men does not make a whole nation guilty? Is it a fact that the Bengalis are the only offenders? To which province did most of the persons who were convicted in the Delhi bomb case belong? Were all the accused persons in the Benares conspiracy case Bengalis? Who were at the root of the unrest in



the Punjab which was on the point of bursting out into a destructive conflagration? Who were concerned in the great sedition case which is now *sub judice* in Burma? You are wise and intelligent. You know as well as we do that sedition or anarchy is an individual and not a racial vice. Why will it then do to accuse the Bengalis alone?

You are a sweet-tempered, courteous and popular ruler. You might have shown your generosity and statesmanship by speaking a few sweet words to the Bengalis. As you spoke of murder and dacoity in Bengal, you might as well have spoken of the loyalty and heroic sacrifice of life made by Bengali police officers in the discharge of their duty. Did you not remember how even the sons of a zamindar sacrificed their lives in their effort to catch anarchists? Even if these facts are considered trivial by you, do you consider the Bengali's voluntary service in the war equally trivial? Have not members of the Bengal Ambulance Corps been serving with acknowledged skill and bravery in the front at great risk of life? They have never been used to the hardships of military life. It is only their sense of duty to their Sovereign which has impelled them to accept it voluntarily and cheerfully.

Did not poor Bengal send a hospital flat for Mesopotamia? Are not the Bengalis daily offering prayers at Kalighat for the victory of British arms? From the commencement of British rule in India the Bengalis have followed and helped the English like shadows in every walk of life. Who befriended the English as much as the Bengalis did during the Sepoy Mutiny? It was this friendship of the Bengalis to the English in the hour of their danger and distress which earned for them high respect and influence throughout India. But now through the fault of a few misguided young men the Bengalis have lost this position of honour.

Words beget words and we have not space to say much. But this much we say in conclusion that His Excellency should not, at the hour of his departure, bear any grudge in his heart. What he has said cannot be unsaid. But let him in his departing speech speak a few sweet words to the Bengalis. The Bengalis love you, respect you and sing your praise. We do not want you to give them something in return for all this. We only request you to speak a few sweet words to them; otherwise, wicked people will say that Lord Hardinge tried to injure Bengal by transferring the capital from the province, separating Orissa and Bihar from it and refusing Bengalis entrance into any other part of India.

44. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st April thinks that Lord Hardinge "Harsh words at the time of departure." would have done better not to have made a cutting remark against the Bengalis in his last Council speech. Of course, he knows that he cannot carry with him the gratitude of the entire Bengali people. What he chooses to say will not surely injure the Bengalis much. Nevertheless, it would have been better if he had not spoken against them.

BASUMATI,  
April 1st, 1916.

45. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th March writes that Lord Hardinge in his farewell speech in Council made certain reflections on the Bengalis, and the *Statesman* rightly points out that sedition is more rife in the Punjab than in Bengal. We thus hear a new thing about Bengalis from the lips of the *Statesman*, which is an opponent of Lord Hardinge's government.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Mar. 29th, 1916.

46. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st April says that as Viceroy of India Lord Hardinge cannot compare favourably even with Lord Curzon, not to speak of Lord Canning. The best thing he did was his protest against the ill-treatment of Indians in South Africa, but Lord Curzon and Lord Minto also did the same. Another thing he has done is the transfer of the capital to Delhi, but subsequent events regarding the choice of the site of new Delhi prove that he did not do it after mature consideration. It is doubtful whether the establishment of a High Court at Patna and two separate Universities at Dacca and Bankipore can be regarded as very judicious. It surpasses one's conception why he has spent so much money upon new Delhi. He has not solved any intricate administrative question or provided any means for the fulfilment of the high aspirations of educated Indians, or made any arrangements for the advancement of Indian industries, or promoted the cause of education and

BASUMATI,  
April 1st, 1916.



sanitation. In fact, he has done nothing for which his name can have a permanent place in the history of India.

RESALAT,  
Mar. 29th, 1916.

47. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 29th March says that the *Statesman*

The last speech of Lord Hardinge in the Council.

and the *Englishman*, which are ever complaining of want of public spirit in India, must learn a lesson from the speech of Lord Hardinge, who paid a

tribute to the Indians for their public spirit which, according to His Excellency, has facilitated the financial arrangements made by Government. The paper then goes on to say that the retiring Viceroy's speech is a memorable one. It contains at least this announcement, that after the war the tax on imported cotton goods will be so levied as to make them dearer than country-made cotton products.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

48. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 31st March takes exception to what

it describes as the rude answer given by the Hon'ble Mr. Chanbal to the question asked in the Bombay Legislative Council regarding the abolition of jury trial in the Belgaum district.

"Mr. Chanbal's politeness."

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
Mar. 29th, 1916.

49. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 29th March is disposed to

The industrial development of India.

regard with favour the appointment of the new Commission on industrial development, though its past experience of Commissions has not

generally been favourable. There are signs that Government is abandoning Free Trade. This is shown by its recent policy of restricting wheat exports and regulating railway fares, so as to help local industries. So animated by a spirit of hopefulness, our countrymen should come forward in large numbers to give evidence before the Commission and persuade it to recommend in favour of a policy of protection.

CALCUTTA SA ACHAR,  
April 1st, 1916.

50. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) of the 1st April says:—

The Industrial Commission.

The country where the people are alive does not require much assistance from Government,

but where there is no life worth speaking of there the responsibility of Government is very great indeed. We cannot consider Indian public opinion which becomes active once a year as of any worth. Under the circumstances the responsibility of the Indian Government is greater than that of any other Government in the world. The Government here, should, therefore, pay attention to the industrial well-being of the people over and above the administrative control which it exercises over the country. It is certainly true that the attention of Government has been drawn to the industries since the commencement of the war, but no action commensurate with the golden opportunity which war has conferred has yet been seen in this direction. Only lately a Commission has been appointed to enquire into this matter. All this bodes good to India, and we congratulate Government on the appointment of the Commission.

The paper concludes by saying that Indian industries stand very much in need of Government help.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

51. Referring to the Hon'ble Sir William Clark's reply to the Resolution moved in the Imperial Council by the

"Indian industries."

Hon'ble Sir Ebrahim Rahamatulla regarding the

industries of India, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 31st March writes:—

We are grateful to Sir William Clark for his sympathy with our industries, but we cannot help saying in reply to his charge that Indian capitalists do not care to invest money in their country's industries, that Government has done practically nothing to improve our industries either. No one can deny that an increase in the duty on imported articles is the chief, if not the only way to advance our industries. The industries of Germany and Japan have prospered with Government help. We are glad that Government have appointed a Commission composed of Europeans and Indians to enquire into the economic conditions of our country.

MOHAMMADI,  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

52. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 31st March writes:—

"Industries and the Government."

Time was when all our needs used to be supplied from our country and we had enough to spare for foreign countries, but our industries

gradually died out and we have now to depend on foreign countries like



Germany, Japan, etc., for articles of every-day use. Nor has our Government so far done much to protect our industries. Germany has, by starting this devastating war, done a good service to India, for now Indians have awoken to the necessity of reviving their industries, and Government and even our so-called friends in the Anglo-Indian Press are now encouraging them. We hope that Government will not consider its duty as done by only giving us some encouragement in words, but that, like the Governments of other progressive countries, give some real help to our industries. We are very pleased with the appointment of the Indian Economic Commission and eagerly await its result.

53. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 30th March says that in reply to "No end of deliberation." cries for sanitation, advancement of industries, etc., Indians are getting from their Government only Commissions to enquire and report. Much good might have been done to the people if, instead of appointing a Malaria Commission and brooding over big sanitary schemes, Government had made arrangements to supply wholesome drinking water, cut down jungles and drained off stagnant water; and instead of appointing an Economic Commission had made arrangements to teach Indians how to manufacture pencil, matches, glass, enamelled-ware, etc.

54. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 31st March says that when on account of the war Government has been forced to curtail the expenditure on Education and Sanitation, the expenditure on the hill exodus of the Imperial and Provincial Governments should be subjected to a similar curtailment. After giving the various figures representing the hill expenditure of the Provincial and Imperial Governments, the paper goes on to say that from the figures available, it appears that the Madras Government, which is composed of a Governor and a Council, spends less under this head than the two other Governors, the Lieutenant-Governors and the Chief Commissioners of this country. This is highly commendable. The Government of Bombay spends thrice as much as Bengal. The expenditure incurred by the Punjab Government would seem to be very astonishing, in view of the fact that the United Provinces Government spends a lesser amount under this head. Though the Bihar and Orissa Government has not yet got a hill station, yet it spends a big sum under this head. The expenditure of Bengal does not seem excessive when compared with this. It is a fact very much to be regretted that a poor country like India has to incur such a heavy expenditure under the head of "Hill exodus" alone.

55. The *Raiyat* (Calcutta) of the 27th March wonders why Government does not take into the Bengal Legislative Council a representative of the agriculturist class, which forms the backbone of Bengal. Is it right for Government to look upon that class as so very low and undeserving of notice? Is it a vain and unreasonable aspiration on its part to be represented in the Council? Lord Carmichael, who is a liberal and largehearted ruler, is requested to consider the matter.

56. Referring to the agitation started by the Musalmans of Moradabad for an increase in the number of Musalman representatives in the United Provinces Legislative Council, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 31st March writes that it would be no wonder if Christians, Buddhists and Parsis should also ask for separate representation and thus place Government in an embarrassing situation.

57. Writing on the raising of the income-tax, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 31st March remarks:—  
"The income-tax." Where are those lugubrious philanthropists now who, moved by the injury done to the Chinamen by opium, killed India's opium trade with China and thus inflicted a heavy loss on Indian revenue?

58. India, writes the *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st April, is a very poor country. Sir Charles Elliott said that half the agricultural population of India never get a full meal. Nevertheless, the cost of administration is increasing by leaps and bounds, specially as regards the maintenance of

SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 30th, 1916.

RESALAT,  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

RAIYAT,  
Mar. 27th, 1916.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

BASUMATI,  
April 1st, 1916.



high officials. Do the handful of Indian publicists who agitate for enlargements of Executive Councils ever consider this? Have they ever made any effort at retrenchment of the administrative expenditure? Do they not see that the cost of the new Executive Council in Bengal is borne by a starving people? Should the agitators prosper at the cost of the dumb millions?

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Mar. 30th, 1916.

59. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 30th March says that according to the existing law Government has to appeal to the High Court to get the sentence of any one who may have got less punishment than he deserves enhanced or to get him convicted if he has been acquitted. This power was given for the purpose of preventing criminals from escaping due punishment. Unfortunately this power is never exercised where Europeans are concerned but is very frequently exercised in the case of Indians. The paper here refers to the case of the Sitapur zamindars, regarding which interpellations have been made in Parliament. It also goes on to say that recently the High Court upheld the judgment of the Circuit Sessions Judge of Moradabad declaring one Jayram innocent, against which an appeal has been preferred by the Local Government. The man Jayram had been accused of murdering his son-in-law.

We fail to understand why the Local Government took such a step against Jayram.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

60. Now that Anglo-Indians are to be admitted into the army, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 31st March fails to see why Bengalis should be denied the privilege, considering that there is now no doubt about their loyalty.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
April 3rd, 1916.

61. Referring to the case in which the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Dibrugarh, is alleged to have been insulted in a railway carriage at the Dibrugarh Bazar railway station by a number of tea-planter volunteers, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April remarks:—

Such conduct on the part of a few Englishmen casts a slur on the good name of the whole white race. We hope that the local Deputy Commissioner will enquire into the matter and punish the offenders.

BANGAVASI,  
April 1st, 1916.

62. Referring to a cow-killing case which has recently occurred at Nadia, the *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 1st April asks if there is really a decision of the High Court that any one is free to kill a bull dedicated to the gods by Hindus. If so, the law requires urgently to be amended.

BANGAVASI,  
April 1st, 1916.

63. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 1st April is glad to hear from the *Ratnakar*, that on coming to know that chaprasis of touring officers in the Khurda subdivision, Orissa, were in the habit of paying less than market value for fowls supplied to them for their masters and also getting fuel free, Mr. M. K. Deb, District Magistrate, Puri, issued a circular that they must henceforward buy all articles at market prices and pay for fuel also. Mr. Deb ought now to see that this order is obeyed by the chaprasis.

SANJIVANI,  
Mar. 30th, 1916.

64. We, writes the *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 30th March, are grateful to Lord Hardinge for his acceptance of the resolution against the indentured system of cooly recruitment, but we would have been extremely glad if he could have abolished the system at once. His Excellency has said that the system should be gradually abolished with an eye to the industries which Indian coolies have built up in the Colonies. This statement no doubt proves the generosity of His Excellency's heart, but why should Indian coolies work for the good of Colonials from whom, as Messrs. Andrews and Pearson say, they receive nothing but insult and ill-treatment? We pray the Government of India to abolish the system as early as possible. In some parts of the civilised world India is known as the land of barbarous coolies. The Government of India was so long indifferent to this insult to India. Even Lord Hardinge has not been able to uphold the cause of justice fully for fear of injuring the interests of the Colonials.



65. Considering that it has now become almost impossible for Bengalis to obtain admission into Government service in Bihar and other provinces, the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 31st March takes exception to the fact that peoples of all the provinces in India are free to enter Government service in Bengal.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

66. The *Durbin* (Calcutta) of the 30th March, in referring to the presence of three Bengalis in Fort William, enquires what the sentries at the Fort were doing at the time. Has this neglect on their part been overlooked or have they been warned or has any explanation been asked for from them? These three Bengalis were good and innocent men who had gone to see their friends. But it is quite possible that a mischievous person may also take advantage of such remissness. Probably the authorities have made proper arrangements for the future.

DURBIN,  
Mar. 30th, 1916.

### III.—LEGISLATION.

67. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 31st March heartily supports the proposal moved in the Punjab Legislative Council by Sardar Sajjan Singh against juvenile smoking and writes that a similar Bill should be introduced into the Bengal Council.

HITAVADI,  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

68. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 31st March views with great concern the situation brought about in Bengal by the failure of the spring rains, which has done great damage to crops and brought indescribable distress on the labouring classes, who are now absolutely without employment. All this, says the paper, could have been avoided if the industries of the country had not been destroyed.

MOHAMMADI,  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

69. The *Adib* (Calcutta) of the 29th March says that the question which is most prominent in the eyes of the Indians at the present moment is that about the help which India has given to Britain in this war. Has Britain derived any material or military advantage from this and, if so, to what extent?

ADIB,  
Mar. 29th, 1916.

Before answering this question it is necessary to review the state of things existing before the war. At the time when the war commenced the able sons of India were busy in bringing to the notice of Government faults of the administration and demanding privileges. There were signs of unrest visible all over the country.

We are not referring to those persons who have during these ten years, made political dacoities, murders, bomb-throwing, burglary and arson their profession, and who consider dacoity synonymous with serving their country. Who does not know that their number is infinitesimal and that the whole country is against them? We do not refer to these, but to those well-wishers of the country who look upon the doings of the anarchists with detestation but are not flatterers, who inform the Government of the true state of public opinion, who consider it their duty to respectfully criticise Government, demand political privileges and teach the public to become true citizens of the country.

These well-wishers were busy demanding privileges when the war broke out and the report of Britain joining in the war came all of a sudden. No sooner did the leaders of the country hear this news than they at once came to the conclusion that Government should now turn its whole attention to the war and that this was only possible if they refrained from raising any questions till the end of the war. So during the past 20 months the world has



seen how Indians have avoided all political discussions. This important service India has rendered to Government.

But did they depend upon this alone? Certainly not. Subscriptions were collected throughout the country and Native Princes placed the resources of their States at the disposal of Government.

BANGALI,  
Mar. 29th, 1916.

70. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 29th March refers to the Hon'ble Mr. Surendra Nath Banerji's remarks in the Imperial Legislative Council regarding the gallantry shown

by the members of the Bengal Ambulance Corps, and writes that since Anglo-Indians are going to be admitted into the army Bengalis ought to be granted that privilege also.

BANGALI,  
April 3rd, 1916.

71. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 3rd April thanks the Maharaja of Burdwan for his bold and frank advocacy of Bengalis being taken into the army and

*Ibid.*

hopes that the zamindars of Bengal, to whom the Maharaja addressed his observations at the recent meeting of the British Indian Association, will give the matter their hearty support.

ADIB,  
April 4th, 1916.

72. The *Adib* (Calcutta) of the 4th April says that for services rendered by India, her sons should be allowed to enter the army so that they may be better able to

defend their country against foreign enemies and save themselves and their families from dacoits and wild animals.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Mar. 30th, 1916.

73. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 30th March says:—

Indians in the French army.

The French Government has enlisted her Indian subjects in the army. After hundreds of years Bengalis have had the good fortune to get a place among brave soldiers and heroes. The Mayor has not only enlisted Indian French subjects, but has also declared that if any subjects of their ally, Britain, want to enlist in the French army, they should correspond with the French authorities at Pondicherry and Chandernagore. How strange it is that while the British are not prepared to make good use of the bravery of their Indian subjects, the French are ready to do so! The French Government has undertaken to bear the passage expenses and the cost of supporting the families of the Bengali soldiers. Let us see when the English Government wakes up.

DAINIK BHARAT  
MITRA,  
Mar. 31st, 1916.

74. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) of the 31st March reviews the situation on all the fronts. Speaking of Verdun, it remarks that it is not yet understood why the

The situation on all the fronts.

Germans attacked it. Many opinions have been expressed about this, but all of them have proved to be groundless. A Paris telegram said that the French were unable to comprehend the meaning of this terrible onslaught at Verdun. It is not probable that the Germans have sacrificed so many lives all for nothing. If it were so then it would mean that the Germans are great fools. The offensive at Verdun is still continuing and it is quite possible that the Germans may yet deliver more terrible attacks. It is also probable that the French may evacuate Verdun without sacrificing more men. This will not give any advantage to the Germans. There is no doubt about the fact that the French have been able to withstand furious onslaughts by the Germans.

It is quite probable that there will be many changes in the Balkans very soon. The German army has been entirely withdrawn. No reports about the withdrawal of Austrian forces have been received, but it is probable that the number of Austrian troops also is not very large. Turkish forces have also gone to Armenia. Bulgaria is, therefore, in the unpleasant position of standing alone. The allied forces at Salonika are seeking an opportunity for taking the offensive.

PERSIAN EDITION OF  
THE HABUL  
MATIN,  
M. P. 27th, 1916.

75. The Persian edition of the *Hablul Matin* (Calcutta) of the 27th March says that the Germans in Verdun have not made any advance. Military experts are of

The war of thirteen armies.

opinion that the Germans are unable to give up the offensive in Verdun as that would be interpreted as a great defeat for them. The Russians are not allowing the Germans any rest. It is observed that the Germans are, after a long



time, turning their attention to the Balkans. They have commenced operations in Greece with a view to attack Salonika. One cannot say what place will be chosen as the scene of the offensive in this spring. A study of the war telegrams shows activity on both sides on all the fronts. All that can be said with certainty is that the offensive this year, will be of a more violent character than last year, judging from the increased strength and preparations of the belligerents. This year the fronts extend over an area twice that of last year. One fact that should be noted is this, that it will take a long time to bring this war to a close. This is the view held by English and French statesmen. They declare that they will be victorious as the enemy does not possess the requisite ability. This is, in their opinion, all the more certain, as they are superior to the enemy also in numerical strength, in extent of territory as well as in wealth and other resources. This result is possible only on the condition that the enemy does not grow strong in resources before he is exhausted.

### *Turkey and the war.*

From the time of Russian entry into Armenia and the evacuation of Erzerum by the Turks, the London papers have been announcing an intended peace between Russia and Turkey. They alone refer to the internal troubles in Turkey. Rumours are also current about Turkish ill-feeling towards the Germans, about the wounding of Enver Pasha, about his going to the Caucasus and Medina, and about his return to Constantinople. The most interesting rumour of all was that on his return from Mecca and Medina he would become the Caliph with the help of the Germans.

The Russians have not only entered Armenia but have also turned their attention to Asia-Minor. It is reported that the Turks have retreated farther towards the centre of Erzerum, that they have withdrawn their forces from Thrace and sent them to the Caucasus, and that heavy guns cannot be sent.

The latest telegrams show that General Townshend has taken advantage of a favourable opportunity to direct an attack on Kut. It is rumoured that a Russian force has gone towards Mosul. If the united British and Russian forces reach Baghdad the advance of the enemy on Asia-Minor will be checked, but matters will assume a different aspect if the Constantinople-Baghdad line is completed in time. This would make things easy for Turkey. The Russians are proceeding on foot. It would not be possible for them to move heavy guns without railway communications.

76. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 4th April writes:—

After Verdun.

One can confidently say that the Germans will

fare no better at Verdun than they did at Ypres. To speak the truth, even papers like the *Times*, of London, know very little of what is taking place at the front, to say nothing of insignificant journals like ourselves. It is, therefore, inevitable that the conclusions we draw should often be wrong. We shall, however, be able to understand everything when the facts are published later on if we try to follow the events happening now.

Many of the German ships which had been interned in neutral ports in North and South America, have managed to escape, each armed with at least five or seven guns, and it is also rumoured that two large German cruisers have eluded the vigilance of the British fleet in the North Sea and are now at large in the Atlantic Ocean. No one knows the whereabouts of these ships and the British fleet are searching for them, so the Atlantic Ocean is unsafe now.

The zeppelin attacks on England are not a trifling affair, especially as the British Government have said that no details as to the injury done by these raids will be published. The reports which appear in newspapers show that the east coast of England, from Hull to the north of the Thames, is to some extent being harassed by German zeppelins and submarines.

Russia has now overcome her difficulties as regards shortage of munitions and has profited considerably by a year's experience. She is making steady advance everywhere, and has been victorious in the Caucasus region. If she can follow up her success at Erzerum by taking Trebizond, Constantinople will pass into her hands. Besides, she has won a single-handed victory in Persia and has taken possession of the country up to Ispahan.

DAINIK BASUMATI,  
April 4th, 1916.



The British, however, have not been able to do much in Mesopotamia. General Townshend has been besieged and General Aylmer's advance to relieve him has been checked. The British troops have not accomplished much at Ctesiphon to say nothing of their attempt to take Baghdad. If, of course, the Russians can conquer Persia and advance towards Baghdad, it will be difficult for the Germans to save that town.

In Greece the King and the people are pro-Germans and no one can say what the result of a German attack on Greece will be. The whole of the Balkans, excepting only Rumania, is now in the hands of Austria and Germany. In Turkey it is German military officers who are the real rulers, the Sultan being a mere puppet in their hands. Italy has not yet declared war against Germany, because nearly three-fourths of her trade is controlled by German capital. The late Prime Minister of Italy is a pro-German, and if Austria hands over Isonzo and Trentino to Italy, she may again become neutral.

This then is the situation. But it is not quite a hopeless one. England is training another thirty lakhs of men and is guarding more than a hundred miles of the frontiers of France and Belgium. The Germans have not been able to do much there. The Senusi rising in Egypt has been put down and the Prince of Wales, who is now in that country, has succeeded in satisfying the people to some extent. Russia will take a vigorous offensive as soon as the summer sets in, and England and France will not, perhaps, remain idle. It cannot be said that Germany will be able to continue the struggle in the way in which she carried it on during the last 18 months. No one knows the internal situation in Germany; but whatever it may be, she cannot be expected to continue the struggle indefinitely without gaining access to the sea, which she is trying hard to do. If this attempt fails, she is bound to be defeated in the long run. Indeed, the war will assume a new phase in the summer, and the fate of Europe depends on its result.

BASUMATI,  
April 1st, 1916.

77. The failure of the German "shock" at Verdun makes the *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st April think that the Germans are bound to be worsted in the long run. In

entrenched warfare in which neither party can make much progress the party which is wealthier and has greater command of resources is sure to win, and this party is England and her Allies. As regards the Allies of Germany the spirit of Turkey has been damped by the victories of Russia, and Austro-Hungary is being depleted of her best fighters, so that when during the summer Russia and Italy deliver vigorous attacks, Turkey and Austria will find it beyond their power to withstand them without aid from Germany. As regards the rumour that Germany is making her navy invincible by constructing submarine cruisers, submarine dreadnaughts, etc., and mounting 17-inch guns on her battleships, it may be dismissed as more fanciful than true. The British navy will remain as invincible and formidable as ever.

DURBIN,  
April 1st, 1916.

78. The *Durbin* (Calcutta) of the 1st April, in the course of an article entitled as noted in the margin, says that the recent

Europe, Asia and Africa (No. 1).

attack made by Bahram Khan Irani on Khelat in Baluchistan, which is about 300 miles from India, was the result of German intrigues. From this it can be judged how far the sparks from the battlefield of Europe have reached, because the strong army of the advanced guard of which Bahram Khan is said to be the leader, is being trained under German officers in Persia. Baluchistan is situated between Persia and India, so India has nothing to fear from this war because (1) she is situated at a distance from Persia; (2) Baluchistan and Afghanistan are impassable barriers protecting India; (3) in India millions of British forces are ready to strike the blow when called upon; and (4) Indians are loyal to Government and are ready to fight for it.

India has therefore nothing to lose by this war.

DURBIN,  
April 2nd, 1916.

79. The *Durbin* (Calcutta) of the 2nd April has an article entitled as

Europe, Asia, Africa (No. 2)— noted in the margin in which it says:—

Persia. Persia before the war was under the influence of Britain and Russia. Persia has for a long time been suffering from civil war. The young Shah of Persia cannot be reckoned an experienced ruler on account of his youth. His advisers are so exacting that his life is not an



enviable one. The Russian forces to-day are overrunning Persia with a view to establish peace and put down the rebels and gendarmerie. The German and Turkish officers are the leaders of the rebels. On one side the Russians are showing their dexterity, while on the other the British are fighting in Mesopotamia. In the Caucasus the Turks and Russians are trying conclusions with each other. If the Russians turn towards Persia from Trebizond then the civil dissension and rebellion at present prevailing throughout Persia will, to a certain extent, disappear. On one side the British forces in India and on the other the united English and Russian forces will threaten Persia. Nothing can yet be said with certainty about the objective of the English and Russian forces when they unite. They may probably try to reach Constantinople by land.

War has two heads and therefore we think it wrong to express any opinion as it would be premature to do so.

The paper then goes on to say that reports have been received about a Turkish invasion of Egypt, but now it is said that they have given it up.

80. The *Adib* (Calcutta) of the 30th March has the following:—

Will a treaty of peace be signed?

Lord Ribblesdale recently said in the House of Lords that at the time of making peace every precaution should be taken for safeguarding British honour and prestige. Lord Lansdowne, who at the present moment seems to be very intimately connected with the Foreign Office, retorted, saying that the present was no time for a talk of peace. If the talk of peace was really unwarranted by facts Lord Lansdowne ought to have denied it by a flat contradiction, for Lord Ribblesdale's wholesome advice seems to indicate that overtures of peace must have come from some quarter. We hear at the present moment that the Ministers of the Allies are meeting in a Conference with a view to establishing harmonious working in all departments. No action of the Ministers, however, has up to this time shown that they have erred in any way in principle or that there was any disagreement with France. France and Britain had urged on Russia the necessity for sending half a lakh of troops to the Balkans, but this request has not been complied with, probably because of the difficulties of transport and communication.

The greatest activity is visible on the Verdun front. In other parts of the western front there are only small skirmishes. In the east the Russians have surrounded the Germans. There has practically been no advance on the part of the Italians. This is due to the hilly region in which they have been fighting. The object of the destruction of Serbia and the opening of communications with Turkey was either an invasion of Egypt or checking the British advance in Mesopotamia. The political atmosphere of the Balkans is still very cloudy.

81. The ensuing visit of Lord Chelmsford to Calcutta, writes the *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 1st April, has led even some high officials to suppose that His Excellency will spend a large part of the winter in Calcutta the object of the forthcoming visit apparently being to gain experience of hot weather conditions in Calcutta.

ADIB,  
Mar. 30th, 1916.

BASUMATI,  
April 1st, 1916.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

*Bengali Translator to Government.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

*The 8th April 1916.*



1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1801. It contains a report on the state of the Union and the administration of the government during the first year of the new administration.

2. The second part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1801. It contains a detailed account of the financial state of the government and the measures taken to improve the public credit.

3. The third part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1801. It contains a detailed account of the state of the Navy and the measures taken to improve it.

4. The fourth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1801. It contains a detailed account of the state of the Army and the measures taken to improve it.

5. The fifth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1801. It contains a detailed account of the state of the Department of the Interior and the measures taken to improve it.

6. The sixth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1801. It contains a detailed account of the state of the Department of State and the measures taken to improve it.

7. The seventh part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1801. It contains a detailed account of the state of the Army and the measures taken to improve it.

8. The eighth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1801. It contains a detailed account of the state of the Navy and the measures taken to improve it.

9. The ninth part of the document is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1801. It contains a detailed account of the financial state of the government and the measures taken to improve the public credit.

10. The tenth part of the document is a report from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1801. It contains a report on the state of the Union and the administration of the government during the first year of the new administration.



**REPORT (PART II)**  
ON  
**INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL**  
FOR THE  
**Week ending Saturday, 8th April 1916.**

**CONTENTS.**

	PAGE		PAGE
List of Indian-owned English newspapers received and dealt with by the Bengal Intelligence Branch ... ..	139	(g)— <i>Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation—</i>	
		Nil.	
<b>I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.</b>			
Nil.		(h)— <i>General—</i>	
<b>II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.</b>		The begging contest ... ..	142
(a)— <i>Police—</i>		Some lessons ... ..	ib.
The Prussian Police and the public ... ..	141	Eurasians in the British Army ... ..	ib.
		Admirers of Lord Hardinge ... ..	143
(b)— <i>Working of the Courts—</i>		<b>III.—LEGISLATION.</b>	
A case at Karachi ... ..	141	Nil.	
The supplementary Lahore conspiracy case ... ..	ib.	<b>IV.—NATIVE STATES.</b>	
		Nil.	
(c)— <i>Jails—</i>		<b>V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.</b>	
Nil.		Nil.	
(d)— <i>Education—</i>			
Nil.		<b>VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>	
(e)— <i>Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—</i>		Sir John Hewett on his recent visit to India ... ..	143
Nil.		Lord Hardinge and Bengal ... ..	144
(f)— <i>Questions affecting the Land—</i>		Lord Hardinge and the <i>Pioneer</i> ... ..	ib.
Nil.		The Bankipur Police and newspaper correspondents ... ..	ib.
		India in tears for Lord Hardinge ... ..	145



CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

11

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL



**LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS  
RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE  
BRANCH.**

**[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]**

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	<b>"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)</b>	Calcutta	Daily	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin.	300
3	<b>"Bengalee" (N.)</b>	Calcutta	Daily	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000
4	<b>"Calcutta Budget" (N.)</b>	Ditto	Do.	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48	1,800
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50.	450
8	<b>"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)</b>	Ditto	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto	Weekly	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended.)
12	"Collegian"	Ditto	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto	Do.	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000
15	<b>"East" (N.)</b>	Dacca	Weekly	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta	Do.	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto	Quarterly	Dr. Kartik Ch Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.)	Ditto	Do.	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	<b>"Habul Matin" (English edition). (N.)</b>	Ditto	Weekly	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46	1,000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46	500
22	<b>"Herald" (N.)</b>	Dacca	Daily	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	<b>"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)</b>	Calcutta	Weekly	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47	2,000



No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 ...	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 50, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bissarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52 ...	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31 ...	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subarnabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60 ...	2,000
39	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34 ...	1,000
40	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36 ...	200
42	"Rels and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64 ...	350
43	"Review" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75 ...	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditt	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 ...	2,700



## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

171. If there is any other country in the world where the police is as much feared, and perhaps disliked also, as it is in this country, writes the *Bengalee*, it is Prussia. It is not known how it stands there in reputation and prestige in the eyes of the people, but that it is held in great awe by them is apparent from instances given by a lady from personal knowledge in an article in the current issue of the *National Review*, which clearly indicate that excessive power is wielded by the police and the military class in the Fatherland. These are the crutches on which the Prussian autocracy rely for support. The Indians are straining every nerve to uproot German "kultur" and replace it by a higher system of ethics and morality. In short, their object is to make democracy take the place of a highly centralised bureaucracy which derives its strength from and relies for support on an omnipotent police and a powerful military class. The recent activities of the C. I. D. make the Indians wonder whether they themselves are moving along the right lines. The illustrations given in the *National Review* afford a close parallel to incidents that are not wholly uncommon here, and there lies the danger. Is it necessary for Government to rely on secret information and to be armed with extraordinary powers to maintain peace in the land? These are the means employed by autocracy and may achieve temporary success, but history has condemned them. In this enlightened age and during this great upheaval does not Government hear the true voice of history, which says: "Trust the people"? This policy would ensure permanent peace and contentment. The broad lesson of history cannot be too firmly insisted upon that real prosperity and the right moral tone can only be produced in a community by popular association with and control over the Government. He who disregards this lesson must come to grief.

BENGALIEE,  
1st April 1916.

## (b)—Working of the Courts.

172. Here is an instance, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, to show how utterly unfit a European Judge is to try certain classes of criminal cases in this country. A Beluchi, enraged at the adulterous conduct of his mother, in a fit of madness killed both her and her paramour. Mr. Parker, Sessions Judge of Karachi, disposed of the case as follows: "There is judicial authority for the view that an outraged husband provoked by the sight of the offence is not guilty of the murder, but when such a provocation is given to a son by a mother, there is no authority for such palliation." He accordingly sentenced the unfortunate man to death, though the act was committed under the greatest possible provocation and is not regarded as an offence by the Beluchis. Mr. Parker not only acted as a judge, but also played the part of a social reformer. Fancy, his advice to the Beluchis was that they should take the adulterous conduct of their mothers philosophically, as people do in the West.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
31st Mar. 1916.

173. The *Bengalee* remarks that in the absence of the judgment in the supplementary Lahore conspiracy case, it would hardly be justified in commenting upon the sentences that have been passed. What strikes it is the apparently large number of cases in which the sentence of forfeiture of property has been inflicted. That sort of sentence is a relic of the past, a reminiscence of mediæval traditions of jurisprudence, visiting the sins of the fathers upon their children. It is not even usual in cases of conspiracy, and the journal has no doubt that these sentences will be carefully revised by the appellate authorities. The paper wishes an appeal to the High Court against the judgment. In the previous Lahore conspiracy case there was, so far as could be gathered from the official *communiqué*, a divergence of opinion between the Government of India and the Special Tribunal as regards findings of fact on some important points. That was the reason why the sentences

BENGALIEE,  
1st April 1916.



were reduced in the case of so many prisoners. It is therefore of the first importance that there should be an appeal to a judicial authority whose decision will command universal confidence.

(h)—General.

HERALD.  
31st Mar. 1916.

174. Referring to the coming elections to the Provincial and Imperial Legislative Councils, the *Herald* writes that the complaint is heard sometimes that the defeat of

The begging contest.

popular representatives is brought about by official machinations. In pre-reform days, when Lord Curzon was Viceroy of India, it was once openly said that he actively canvassed against the election of Babu Surendra Nath Banarji to the Imperial Council, with the result that he was not elected. Though no Viceroy or Governor has since then been known to so lower himself, complaints regarding official interference have been more or less rife at almost every election. The journal cannot exactly say whether these complaints are justified by facts, but if they are, they reflect credit neither on the officials nor on the people. The paper blames its countrymen, because it sees no reason why they should not have the firmness to stand by the deserving candidate in spite of official opposition. How long will the elections in India remain a begging contest, and how long will the people allow themselves to be led by the nose, be it by the official or by the man of influence?

MUSSALMAN  
31st Mar. 1916.

175. When educated Indians, writes the *Mussalman*, inspired by love for their country and by the aspirations fostered in them by English education and influences,

Some lessons.

demand larger political rights, they are howled down by the bureaucracy and their spokesmen in the Press, on the alleged ground that they are ignorant of the actual working of the administration and lacking in public spirit. Imputations are even made that they have "small axes of their own to grind." However, with all their faults, can they be said to be at all inferior to the British elector? Need one wonder why local institutions do not take a firm root in the soil and show a vigorous growth? A system that is so ingeniously contrived as to serve as a means of exaltation of the central bureaucracy must of necessity fail to secure popular co-operation and support. As long as strict official supervision and control over these institutions and the system of grants-in-aid continue, local self-government must be of a shadowy character, devoid of life and substance. Doles are distributed to all possible institutions, from the meanest village union to the largest administrative unit, viz., a province. The grant-in-aid system is, however, shown to be twice-cursed. It exalts the central bureaucracy and weakens the basis of local self-government. The shortcomings of the bureaucracy and the remedy against them have been clearly set forth and need no comment. The administration of India, under Hindu and Muhammadan rulers, was conducted on extremely democratic lines. However, the British Government have substituted for it a close bureaucracy in which the leading strings of administration are held by a highly centralised and highly bureaucratic central executive. This is alien to the traditions of the past.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
1st April 1916.

176. Commenting on the decision of the Government of India to enlist

Eurasians in the British Army.

Anglo-Indians in the regular British Army, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says it does not grudge the good fortune of the Eurasians, for they are residents of India and, therefore, its countrymen. However, it strongly objects to the accentuation of the colour-bar, specially at a time when nothing should be done to hurt the feelings of the Indians. By all means recruit Eurasians for the regular British Army and put them on the same footing with British soldiers, but why treat the children of the soil in a different way? It is these impolitic and needlessly offensive steps which make British rule so unpopular in India. The concession to the Eurasians, ignoring the claims of the Indians, appears to be all the more aggravating when the conduct of the French Government towards their Hindu subjects in India is taken into consideration. However, the British authorities will not encourage the Indians to bear arms either in their self-defence or in the defence of the Empire, though the Eurasians have been permitted to form part and parcel of the European British Army.



It is astonishing to see the number of obstacles which hinder the development of the martial spirit of the people in British India. It is an inflexible rule that even members of the fighting classes in India who are already in military service cannot receive a commission in His Majesty's Army, though they may belong to high families and be brave, educated and efficient.

177. Commenting on an article in *New India* rebuking the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* for its criticism of Lord Hardinge's administration, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes

Admirers of Lord Hardinge.

that if Mrs. Besant—for she, it is believed, is the writer of the article—thinks that the *Patrika* has done ill by criticising Lord Hardinge's administration according to its light, she is perfectly welcome to her views. Eighty per cent. of the Indian population consist of agriculturists and other poorer classes, who are, generally speaking, famine and pestilence-stricken. The remaining twenty per cent., half of whom at least are well educated, are labouring under many political disabilities. Can the admirers of the retiring Viceroy point out one measure or act of His Excellency which has benefited either the masses or the upper classes in the slightest degree? Mrs. Besant has yet to learn the magnitude of the injury which Lord Hardinge's re-partition measure has done to the Bengali-speaking people. The Cawnpore mosque incident is a very petty one. It no doubt elated the Muhammadans temporarily, but it also brought disagreeably to the front the Ajodhya cow-riot affair, in which the Hindus were terribly oppressed. Lord Hardinge did not attempt to protect them. The South African business created a good deal of noise but produced very little result. It only revealed one astounding fact, that even the British Government, not to speak of the Government of India, trembled before the Boers. It is not the power of the Anglo-Indian Press, as Mrs. Besant imagines, but the growing power of the Bengalis that has been broken by the transfer of the capital. The journal wonders that such a measure should give pleasure to one who professes love for all Indian races, not excluding the Bengalis. The paper finds it difficult to repress a smile when Mrs. Besant claims the gratitude of the Indian people for Lord Hardinge because of his sending Indian troops to the European war. Did he take this step to serve the Empire or the Indians? Mrs. Besant talks of "gratitude." To imitate her style of writing: What about the Conspiracy Act and the Defence of India Act, which have spread alarm and consternation throughout the length and breadth of the country? What about the police and C. I. D. rule, which sits like a dread nightmare on the breasts of the people? The Press Act was no doubt a child of Lord Minto, but it practically remained a dead letter so long as he ruled. However, what a ghastly work it has done during the Government of Lord Hardinge! What about the suppression of the *Comrade* and *Zemindar* and the internment of their worthy editors? What about the arrest of men on the report of informers and spies, and their conviction without a regular trial? Was the liberty of the subject ever placed under a greater danger than it has been during the administration of the present Viceroy? Lastly, what about provincial autonomy? Did not Lord Hardinge promise it to Indians in distinct terms in black and white? That showed that he possessed a great heart. However, it was only a generous impulse of the moment. He played the diplomat and somehow or other wriggled out of the disagreeable position he had created for himself. In his farewell speech at the Council, he did not conceal his contempt for those who have raised the cry of Self-Government and Home Rule for India within a reasonable period. Mrs. Besant finds in this deliberate rebuff nothing but the magnanimity of the out-going Viceroy's soul and his claim to the fervent gratitude of the Indians!

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

178. The *Bengalee* writes that in an interview with the *Morning Post*, Sir John Hewett, the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, gives the impression he derived from his recent visit to India. The general loyalty of the land, headed by the Ruling Chiefs, he describes as marvellous. The change in the country, even in the short time since his departure, he found

Sir John Hewett on his recent visit to India.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
3rd April 1916.

BENGALIAN  
30th Mar. 1916.



wonderful. He was specially impressed by the tremendous advance in the position and power of that portion of the Indian public which takes part in politics and of the Indian Press. India is moving by leaps and bounds and her progress in all directions is phenomenal. That is the testimony of all observers and even of those whose vision has been partly obscured by life-long contact with a bureaucratic atmosphere. If the Indian Press is daily gaining in power and position, it must be held that it is due to its merits and work. If the journal is right in this opinion, it asks: Where is the necessity for a repressive measure like the Press Act, which is humiliating to the self-respect of the Indian Press and is uncalled for in view of its growing sense of responsibility? Sir John Hewett says that the people little realise the war and its meaning. He is mistaken in this view. In villages opposite parties have been fighting as Germans and Allies and there have been criminal cases in this connection. The people know all about the war, and what they do not know they try to speculate upon.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
1st April 1916.

179. Referring to a remark made by Lord Hardinge in his farewell speech at the Imperial Council regarding the prevalence of serious crime in Bengal, the

*Amrita Bazar Patrika* says it is very well known that murders and dakaities were much more rife in the Punjab than in Bengal. It is also a well-known fact that anarchism was of a graver character in the former than in the latter. Nay, if the official accounts are to be believed, something like a second sepoy mutiny was contemplated in the Punjab. Yet His Excellency had not a word to say against it and singled out Bengal as the most offending province in India, knowing full well that the so-called anarchism here is confined to a few scores of hare-brained young men and that the educated community to a man is loyal to the Crown. Did His Lordship assume this attitude because his "New Delhi" is in the Punjab? No wonder that Bengal has taken her revenge upon him by remaining deliberately silent on the eve of his departure from this country, in the matter of a farewell address.

BENGALUR,  
4th April 1916.

180. The *Bengalee* remarks that it is the failure of the bureaucracy and its exponents to enter into the feelings of those

who think that they are fettered at every step in the exercise of the rights of citizenship that is mainly responsible for what is known as political troubles. That the *Pioneer* also belongs to the class which is guilty of this insensitiveness to the feelings of others is evident from its whole-hearted support of the policy of repression, which, according to this contemporary, was not only not discountenanced by Lord Hardinge, but, on the contrary, had an uninterrupted vogue during his incumbency in a vigorous prosecution of the campaign against sedition and anarchism and in materially strengthening the machinery for dealing with political crime. As it is, little more has been done than the enunciation of the policy of sympathy, and if this faith in a policy of conciliation and its application here and there have led to such good results in the administration of Lord Hardinge, who can contend that its wholesale adoption will not materially allay all political unrest? That Lord Hardinge was not a believer in repression is evidenced by his action in the Khulna gang and Lahore conspiracy cases. Even the greatest of men sometimes fail to rise above their surroundings, and some of Lord Hardinge's actions and especially his last utterances had to take their colouring from the circumstances in which he was placed.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
5th April 1916.

181. A Bankipur correspondent, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, has brought to light a curious fact, namely, that some police officers there are specially engaged in the interesting work of finding out local corre-

The Bankipur Police and newspaper correspondents.

spondents of newspapers published outside the province. It is said that in this, the police officers are experiencing some difficulty and the correspondent explains it as follows. The people of the province, as one may imagine, have their complaints or grievances, which they would like to ventilate through newspapers, but as the local newspapers, as a rule, do not care to publish matters unsavoury to the authorities or the police, the aggrieved have no other option but to avail themselves of the columns of Indian newspapers published in Calcutta, Allahabad or Madras.



182. It has been sought to create the impression in England, writes the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, that Lord Hardinge is the most popular Viceroy that has ever come to rule over India. The people on the spot are of course simply amazed at this assertion. The lot of the hungry, toiling millions and the discontented, half-starved educated Indians is as hard now as it was five years ago. Why should they then be overwhelmed with grief for their separation from His Lordship unless they were witches who, it is said, love those from whom they receive no service or who do them a disservice? When fiction has started, it is very difficult—nay, often impossible—for truth to overtake it. The all-India popularity of Lord Hardinge was manufactured at Delhi by some interested parties who, having the wire at their disposal, sent gushing messages to English and Indian papers, lauding his administration. No one knows better than Lord Hardinge himself that he has given nothing to the Indian people that would endear him in their hearts. Nevertheless, his admirers would make the world believe that there was deep mourning throughout India when the departing Viceroy laid down the reins of office. Lord Hardinge gradually came to realise that the government of a vast peninsula like India was too much for him; so he allowed the Civilian members of the bureaucracy to do what they liked, and the inevitable result followed. In short, he practically became a figure-head and thus could leave nothing behind him to claim the gratitude of India in any direction.

AMRITA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.  
8th April 1916.

F. P. McKINTY,

*Special Assistant.*

11, CAMAC STREET,

CALCUTTA,

*The 8th April 1916.*



*Ag*